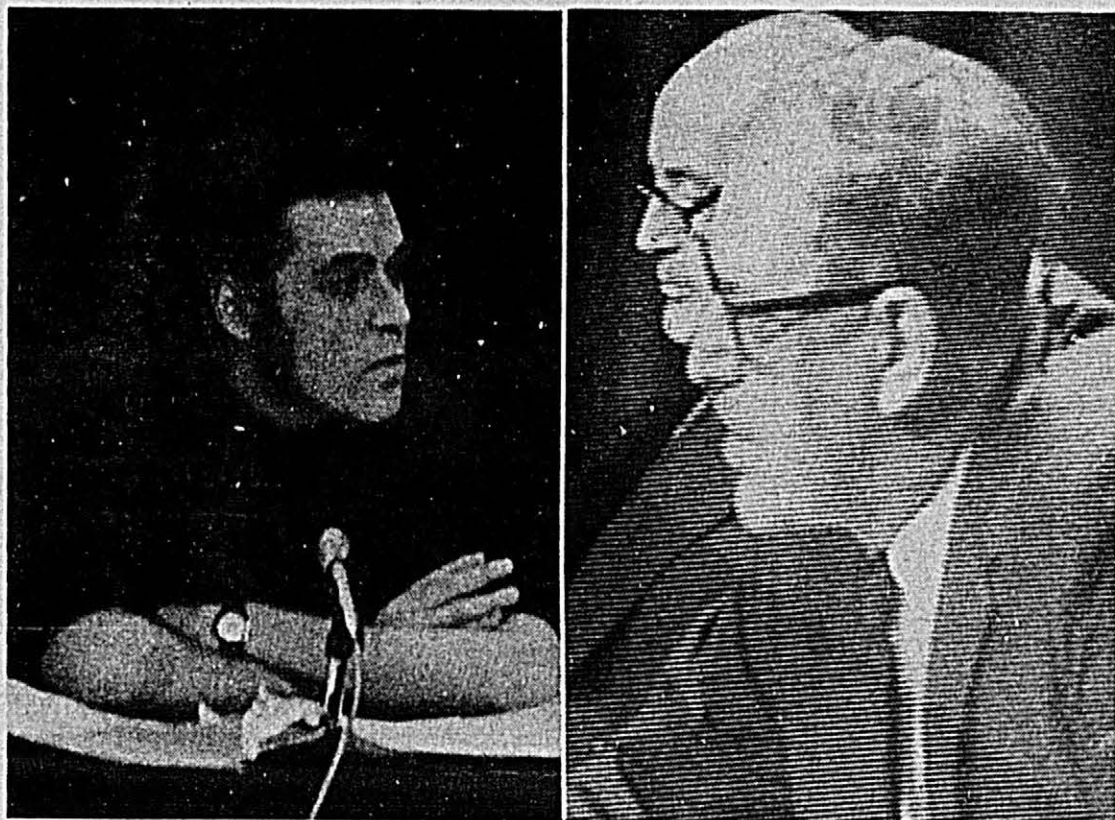




Daily photos by Robert Garvin

Facing-off in yesterday's televised confrontation is Stan Gray and Dean of Arts and Science Harry Woods and, to his right, Principal Rocke Robertson. The administration confirmed what everyone had guessed, that Gray's dismissal was not on the grounds of academic incompetence but, rather, "because of his actions."

Council tells Administration

'No reason to fire'

Students' Council last night passed a motion stating that it "is of the opinion that adequate cause for the dismissal of Mr. (Stan) Gray does not exist".

The motion was passed after four hours of debate which saw councillors disagree mainly on the reasons for passing it, not on whether or not they should pass it.

It reads: "Whereas the McGill administration, represented by Principal H. Rocke Robertson and Arts and Science Dean H.D. Woods, has taken the first steps in a process designed to lead to the dismissal of Mr. Stanley Gray from his position as a lecturer in the Political Science Department;

"Whereas Mr. Gray's teaching and research abilities and political views are not in dispute as evidenced by his recent promotion to the rank of Assistant Professor;

Whereas the only "cause" offered for the dismissal of Mr. Gray are certain of his actions which are part of and derived from his political views;

"Whereas these actions attempted to place before the university, positions which Mr. Gray and others felt corresponded to the needs of its students and of the people of Quebec;

"Whereas these actions did not entail acts of violence or de-

struction, and in no way disrupted democratic process, as the Board of Governors and Senate are undemocratic;

"Whereas the importance of the principles which Mr. Gray has helped bring to the attention of the McGill community far outweigh any possible ill-effects which might have arisen from the methods he has used to advocate these principles;

"Be it resolved that the McGill

Students' Council, in view of the above factors is of the opinion that adequate cause for the dismissal of Mr. Gray does not exist;

"That it urge Principal Robertson and Dean Woods to drop all proceedings against Mr. Gray, and ask the university's governing bodies to proceed with and accelerate discussion and resolution

Continued on page 5

90 students sent to Bordeaux

While 90 students arrested during Tuesday's breakup of a two-week occupation at Sir George were yesterday transported to Bordeaux jail to await trial, Professor Perry Anderson was rein-

Anderson last April were the basis of the entire confrontation, and resulted in his suspension last Sunday, for his own protection, according to acting principal Douglass Burns Clarke.

Each of the 90 students was charged on four counts of conspiracy to commit arson and public mischief. Penalties for these charges range from five years to life.

Seven other students, juveniles, were brought up on similar charges in juvenile court.

The students will appear next Tuesday for preliminary hearing. Three people arrested early Tuesday outside the Hall Building for disturbing the peace,

No 'settlement' in Gray affair - TV joust again today

by David Turoff

Yesterday's confrontation-cum-meeting between Principal H. Rocke Robertson and Political Science lecturer Stanley Gray, against whom Robertson has initiated dismissal proceedings, produced no "agreement", as the Principal had hoped, and even less understanding between the two parties.

Robertson began the meeting, televised to an audience of about 250, with a statement saying the attempt to fire Gray was not made because of academic incompetence, or because of his political views, but rather because of his actions.

He cited three incidents in the past month in which Gray was present when three administrative bodies - a Senate nominating committee meeting January 24, a Board of Governors meeting January 27, and a special meeting of Senate February 1 - were interrupted by groups of students.

Gray's presence at these interruptions, said Robertson, constituted "stepping right out of line" in behavior expected of a member of the teaching staff, in that it caused "disruption of the proper function of the University."

Present at the meeting were Gray, his advisor John Fekete, Principal Robertson, Dean of Arts and Science H. Woods, and professors Donald Theall of English and James Mallory of Economics and Political Science. Theall was present at Gray's

request, while Mallory was there as chairman of Gray's department, although he was not notified of the impending dismissal prior to its being made public.

Gray countered by asking

Round two takes place today in room 104 at 9:30 am. of the Old Chemistry Building.

"What is the proper function of the University?"

This question, although it never received an answer, was one of many put forth by Fekete and Gray concerning the propriety of the proceedings.

Gray argued that his actions did not constitute "disruption" because the bodies interferred with were not properly constituted. He gave as his definition of a democratic body "one which is elected by and responsible to the people affected by its decisions."

Neither the Board of Governors nor the Senate come under this definition, he said, because students are represented only slightly in one case and not at all in the other, and the people of Quebec,

Continued on page 7

Reaction? Not yet

by Robert Wallace

Members of the political science section contacted yesterday for comment on the administration's announced intention to dismiss lecturer Stanley Gray again hesitated to comment on the matter.

Only Professor Sam

Political Science Association general meeting today at 1 pm in L219 to discuss Stan Gray issue. Pol Sci section meeting today at 3:15 pm in L219.

Noumoff had a substantive statement to make. He reiterated a stand that was taken by him and others at the special

Continued on page 5

Continued on page 3

today

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Chicago by Sam Shepard, Union Theatre, 1 pm.

COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT THE NLF: Movie of NLF battle, room 123-124 Union, 12 noon.

STUDENTS FOR PROGRESSIVE SLATE: Open meeting-Lets hear your viewpoint Union 123, 3pm.

WINTER CARNIVAL: Ticket sellers needed, sign up at Carnival office, Union 467.

CYCOM: Beginners Fortran Tutorial, E 408, 1 pm, E 406, 3 pm.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Film Festival - "Resuscitation of the Newborn" \$1/3 1 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: Optique Française, Special Feature program, Campus-wide, 2 pm.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Meet Robin Guinness, Union 451, 1 pm.

SATURDAY

FIGURE SKATING: Men and Women welcome, figure skates required, club members, Winter Stadium, 10-12 am.

SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Informal Indian prepared meal - unique, 3720 Park Ave, 12 noon.

SAVOY SOCIETY: Union Coffee Lounge, Leads and Chorus 1 pm, Orchestra 2 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Singing practice all welcome, RVC 112, 2-4 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: International 35, "Shoot the Piano Player", Dir. by François Truffaut, PSCA, 6.30 and 9 pm.

MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Chinese New Year Dinner, Sun Kuo Min China Town, 7 pm.

SUNDAY

SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Prasadam Love Feast - French language, lecture and chanting, after feast mind-delivering, 3720 Park Ave, 12-1.30 pm.

MOC: Ski Trip to Mount Echo, Roddick Gates, 7.30 am.

NEWMAN: 3484 Peel, Mass, 10 am, 7.15 am at the Centre; 12 noon Mass in Divinity Hall Chapel.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: 3483 Peel 7 pm Lutheran Worship Service 8 pm Film "No Reason To Stay" Discussion.

RADIO MCGILL: CFQR (FM) 92.5 mcs; Special feature - two hours exciting programming, News, documentaries on the Sir George Crisis, 10 pm.

professional typing service

TERM PAPERS, THESES, MANUSCRIPTS, CIRCULARS ETC. 2222 GUY ST. 932-0496 RESIDENCE 626-7475



what's what

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Students' Society will meet to adjudicate in re: Allegiance of Student Senators, Monday, February 17, at 5 pm in Union room 307. The meeting will be open to the public.

WORKING GROUP ON STUDENT PARTICIPATION

There will be an open meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Science Joint Working Group on Student Participation in Faculty Government today, in Room 609 of the Administration Building.

INDIAN PLANNING EXPERIENCE

There will be a lecture on Agriculture and the "New Economic Policy" given by Dr. K.N. Raj, professor of economics at the University of New Delhi. It will take place today in the Leacock Council Room at 8 pm.

WALDEN

At the Question Mark, 194 St. Paul W. - a new club, a new band - music for your mind. Afternoon concert at 2:00 only, tomorrow.

Botanist to demonstrate polysensual teaching

It's fair to say that most, if not all, lectures at McGill stimulate sleep centres in the human brain. Even with a "good" prof, it usually requires a great deal of will power to concentrate on what's happening for an entire 50 minute lecture.

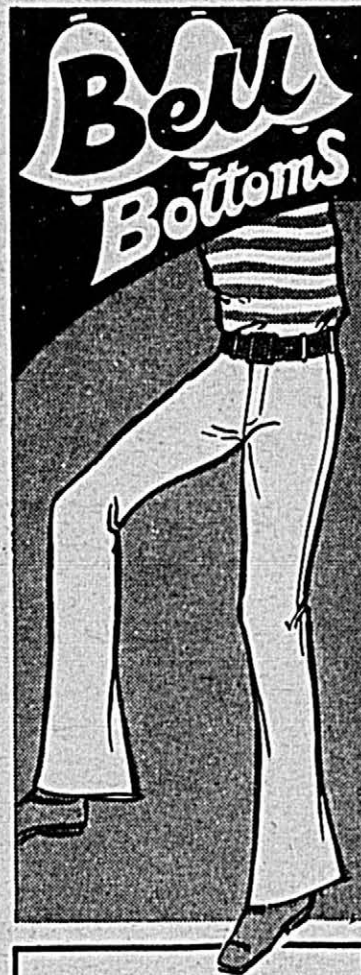
Today at 1pm in the Stewart Building, room S4, Ryan Drum will deliver a "Multi-Media Polysensual Educational Presentation." "What this lecture will illustrate is Drum's theory that people can be effectively educated through a multi-media, controlled assault on their senses. Drum believes that learning is 80% visual and film plays an integral role in his lecture technique. His demonstrations are planned so that the images are continuous and there is no "next slide, please" nonsense. In addition, Drum employs musical background and olfactory (smell) stimulation.

Drum's philosophy can be summed up in his statement that "emotions are very important in learning, and suggests that the a combined feeling of adventure and pleasure will greatly enhance

net amount of learning by human beings."

Ryan Drum's record at the University of Massachusetts suggests the success of his technique. In the three years during which he taught freshman botany, enrollment increased from 60 students to over 2000.

Needless to say, any 1 o'clock lectures should be sacrificed to see Ryan Drum demonstrate what education is all about.



MAKE THE SCENES IN BELL BOTTOM

JEANS

You'll look great... feel greater in the latest FUNWEAR from Dapper Dan. Another new shipment of genuine "BELL BOTTOM MA-TELOTS" has JUST ARRIVED.

A new full range of hot and cool shades for swinging GUYS and GALS. Corduroys and denims to make you walk Tall and Proud ON THE WIDE SIDE.

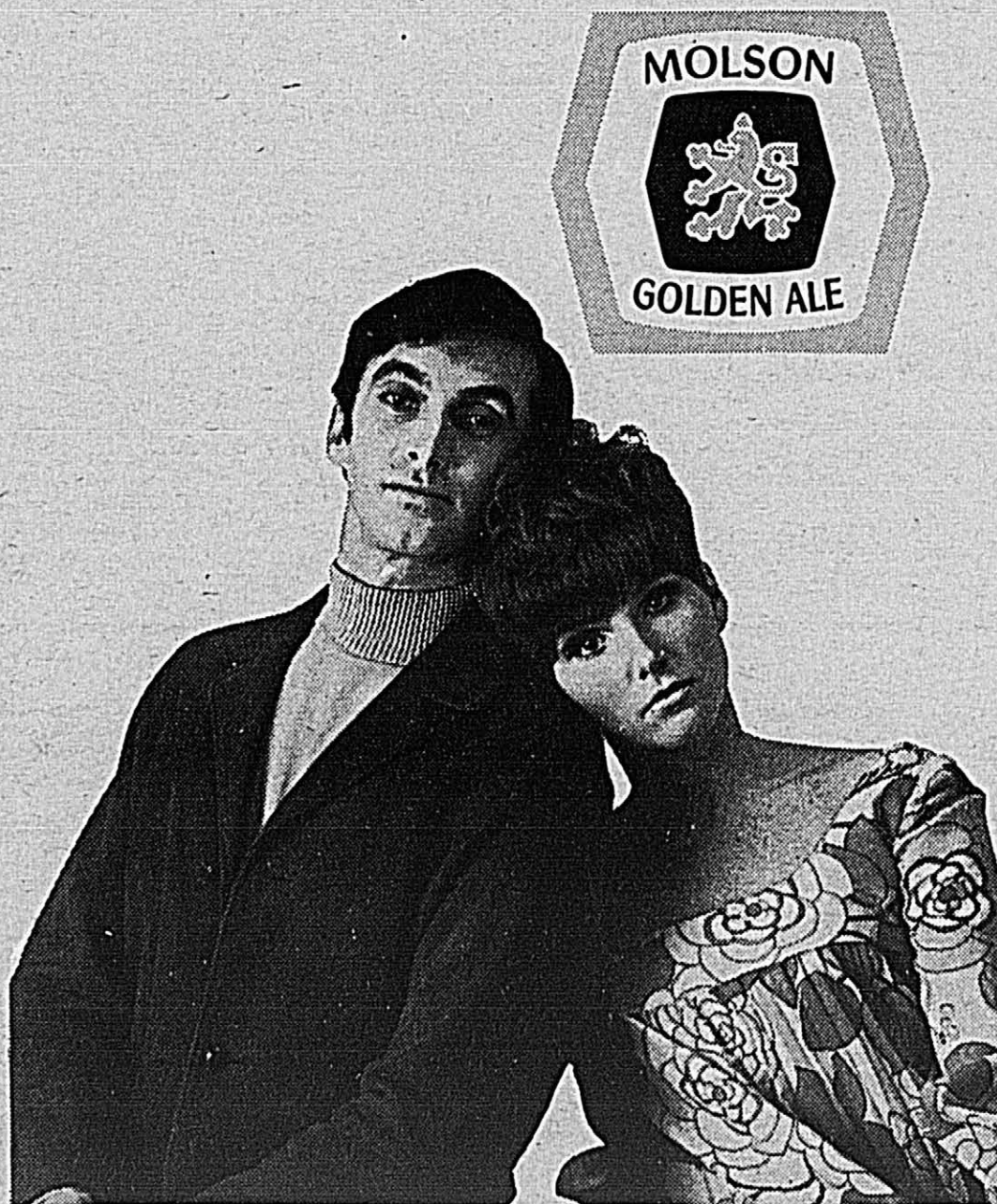


"The world's largest selection of Jeans"

LEE & LEVI'S JEANS

AT Dapper Dan

• 22 St. Catherine E. 866-6944
• 6627 St. Hubert 272-4665
• 2 Stores in St. Jerome



Go for Molson Golden.
The beautiful ale with soul.

Brewed in Quebec by Molson

90 students...

Continued from page 1

headquarters for two days, and questioned about their political backgrounds. They could not receive visitors or telephone calls.

Rumors filtering out of the station includes reports that several girls had been severely treated by the police, and that food and water had been neglected for extended periods of time.

Meanwhile, in the House of Commons yesterday, Manpower Minister MacEachen said that immigration authorities are checking the status of all non-Canadian students arrested in the incident.

Forty-eight of the students are from other countries, twenty-four from the Caribbean.

Penalties, if the students are found guilty, may include deportation.

Support for the students came yesterday from UGEQ which

blamed the Sir George Administration for precipitating the violence.

The Union urged that the public not judge the act of the students itself but rather its cause. It also denounced the "dishonesty" of certain news media for holding foreign elements responsible for the action.

"The rulers of a given society always refuse to attribute to normal citizens the desire to transform that society and to sometimes arrive in the process at situations of conflict which are tainted with violence. These people always cry about the invasion of agitators, of abnormal people," the statement said.

Back at Sir George, student volunteers moved in to help clean up and prepare the school to open next week. Representatives of the Day Students' Association and the Evening Students' Association released a statement reaffirming their "commitment to the university".

And a decision on the original charge of racism against Anderson still has not been made.

Will Mac break from McGill?

Peter Ellis, student Senator from Macdonald College, has protested strongly the possibility of using the Macdonald campus for a West Island CEGEP.

In a letter to principal Rocke Robertson, Ellis also brought up the possibility of the College's breaking with McGill and forming a separate institution over the matter.

In the letter Ellis objected to the policy of using Macdonald to appease Quebec City. He said "McGill is the bastion of the English-speaking establishment in Quebec, and the only way out of her dilemma is to adapt to the new culture. This does not mean appeasement."

The letter also expressed the fear that a new Senate Committee proposed on February 5th to examine the future of Macdonald College would become a "farce" because of blocking by "power-conscious people on the main campus who wish to retain all key

personnel and courses in Montreal."

Ellis' letter proposed expanding the present Faculty of Agriculture at Macdonald into a bilingual Faculty of Resource Development.

"The aim of the plan is to fill a void created by our lack of understanding of Canada's non-urban resources," he said.

The proposed Faculty would

study all aspects of Canadian natural resources and would aim to supply trained experts in the field.

The letter concluded if the main campus were to block all progress at Macdonald, the College would have to consider a separate existence. "Should the McGill power block continue to strangle the development of Macdonald College, this will be the only alternative open to us," it said.

AGEF may get reps

An Executive Commission set up by the French Department to investigate the question of permanent student representations on faculty bodies will recommend substantial student participation to the next meeting of the faculty's General Assembly.

The six-man commission, composed entirely of faculty members, will recommend parity on the undergraduate and post-grad-

uate curriculum committees, and three out of eight students on the department's Executive Council.

The suggestion comes after extensive discussions between members of the commission and the executive of l'Association Générale des Etudiants de Français.

The post-graduate committee meets at 9:30 today in Peterson Hall.

3

"To every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction."

Men's residences are great compared to the 'Y'

Last summer I reserved a room at the YMCA on Drummond Street for this school year. I had a choice of taking a room for a full year and paying \$300 (with a \$100 non-refundable deposit) or paying \$30 a week, amounting to \$450.

I chose the \$300 plan, forwarded the deposit and paid the \$200 balance (part cheque, part cash) when I arrived.

However, the accommodations were not at all good (the lighting for example, was insufficient) and I renewed my request for space in the residences at McGill.

I spent about two nights in the room until a room was found for me in residence, and when I went to leave the "Y", Mr. McLeod, the man in charge of renting out the rooms, told me none of the money was refundable. I immediately cancelled the cheque payment but I am wondering if there is any way I can get the other part of the

\$200 balance (about \$125) without costly legal battle.

The Y says the letter I signed when I sent the deposit is a lease, (although) that certainly wasn't clear to me at the time) but I am under 21.

Mr. McLeod told us you would not be able to get the money back.

He said the fact that you're under 21 doesn't matter because last year when a similar problem came up, Y lawyers looked into the case and found the letter was still legally binding.

We aren't making a cent on these rooms," he added. "We help these students so they must accept our terms."

But a lawyer whom we spoke to says the law stipulates that no contract signed solely by a minor can be binding. So we suggest you see a lawyer and have him look into it. And as far as the expense goes, it's a court battle which costs all the money. Phone calls and a couple of lawyer's letters shouldn't come to more than ten or fifteen dollars.

Meanwhile, Mr. McLeod claims your room, 457, is still empty, so since you're still paying for it, you might be able to find some use for it. Although from what you say about the accommodations and rules, you probably won't want to.

Students here can't get enough pornography

Last week I looked for Masters and Johnson's book "Human Sexual Response" in the McLennan Library, but couldn't find it. I also

looked for other books which are considered about as "pornographic" as the one above.

I couldn't find any of them. I need them for a sociology paper and I'm wondering how I can get them.

Name withheld

When we sent a reporter to find out about these elusive books, the librarians blushed and giggled. In spite of them we still got the information:

Books of this genre are kept in the office of Mrs.

Continued on page 5

In and around McGill students encounter problems of bureaucracy, red tape, discrimination. Much of the time, they have little recourse.

The aim of this column, which will be a regular feature in The Daily, is to open an avenue of recourse, and give readers a chance to air specific problems.

If you want to get an answer to something but get bogged down in bureaucracy. If you have problems with a landlord, if you need legal aid, if you encounter discrimination. If you get a D on a term paper and another professor gives you an A on the same paper — in any such case, we might be able to help you.

Please write McGill Daily, 3480 McTavish Street, or deliver your letter to the Daily office in the University Center. Correspondence must be signed (names will be withheld on request) and telephone number should be included. In an urgent matter, call 849-2529 between 5 and midnight.

Boulevard de Paris

893 St. Catherine St. W.
842-6562

1¢

GETS YOU
ANOTHER DRINK
4-7 PM

Cheaper than any tavern

Don't Visit Israel...

experience it!

Israel and Europe Tour

Program includes 5 weeks free time,
seminars, tours, and kibbutz.

Date: May 27 - Sept. 2

Cost: \$560.

For Information and Registration:

Summer in Israel
1500 St. Catherine St. W. Suite 300
Tel. 931-1804 ext. 60.

Registration on a first-come, first-serve basis

Happy Valentine's Day to all the Engineers

Students' Society

University Affairs

Applications are requested for two positions as Students' Society representatives on the Senate

University Libraries Commission

This Commission is principally charged with examining the decision-making structure of the Library system, and particularly its relationship to the administration, faculty and student body.

At present the Library system is basically controlled by a committee of 27 staff members and 3 students. Its chairman, Dean Frost, exercises substantial influence over the Library system.

This new Commission is composed of two faculty members, two Library staff members, two students and a Chairman.

Application forms are available at the Union switchboard.
Please return them by 5 pm Wednesday, Feb. 19

Norman Spector
Director, University Affairs

NOTES:

The swallower swallowed

For three and half hours yesterday, Locke Robertson, Harry Woods, and the University they represent stood trial. The jury was the 300 people who crammed the 180-capacity auditorium to watch the beginning of the administrators' proceedings against Stan Gray. And at the end their University stood convicted — of being clearly on the side of the status quo, of being unable to confront ideas except with naked power, of political incoherence and Neanderthalian incomprehension.

It was Robertson's television debut (except for reading prepared statements or giving brief interviews) and it was not an auspicious one. After it was over, an administrative functionary muttered "Robertson has got to go. He just doesn't know the arguments." After a session in which Robertson had come out in support of the legitimacy of the legislature in South Africa and the Reichstag in Hitlerian Germany, his dismay was well founded.

Robertson and Woods had come to the meeting to dictate their position to Stan Gray, and elicit an apology for his actions January 27, as well as a promise not to repeat them.

Instead Gray put them on trial. They asked him to respect the legally constituted bodies of the University, and he replied that he would respect only those bodies that were democratically constituted, and that were responsible to the people affected by their decisions.

He asked Woods and Robertson why it was impossible for the governing bodies of the University to be so constituted. Why they had to operate on the pseudo-democratic principles of the parliament of nobles, of the Cortez of seventeenth — and eighteenth-century Spain. Why they opposed the idea that the University should be run by members of the university community and legitimate representatives of the public.

Woods and Robertson could not answer. There was no answer. They were incapable of defending the principles their University was founded on. Because they are indefensible.

Robertson could emit only a crippled remark when asked by Gray if anyone has the right to oppose undemocratic rule — "I am against the disruption of any legally constituted body," he said. Whenever Gray spoke of "democratic", Robertson mechanically replaced it with "legal". So Gray asked if it was wrong to oppose the government of South Africa, which is "legal" but anti-democratic. Robertson gave no reply. A while later Woods waffled that perhaps he might not support the authority of such a government.

The principle on which Robertson and Woods defended the university is the principle of the status quo. Gray defended his actions on the basis of an ideal of the university, an articulated, realizable ideal.

"Democratic government" said Gray in reply to Woods' request for a definition, "consists of a body that is accountable for its decisions to the people and groups which those decisions affect."

"I cannot accept your definition of democracy", said Woods, "it is contrary to the spirit of the university". But he had no alternate definition. Instead he made the damning distinction between "democracy" and "liberal democracy". Woods called himself a "liberal" and defined his liberalism as authoritarian rule, irresponsible

government. His "democracy" — by which Senate has only eight students, and no representatives of the public, by which the Board of Governors is self-perpetuating — is at the basis of Robertson's insistence on "due process." Process at McGill is a substitute for democracy.

Robertson also chimed in, following Woods' lead, that "this definition of democracy is unacceptable to me. I am nowhere near being able to accept that position."

Gray asked him why. Robertson would not answer.

The untenability of his position, and more generally of the position of the McGill Administration, was never clearer than it was yesterday. Robertson was torn apart in front of three hundred pairs of eyes yesterday not because he is politically naive, although he is, and not because he is hopelessly outclassed intellectually when he debates with Gray and John Fekete, although he is, but because of the ideology he represents and the oligarchic corporate interests he and his University serve.

Because Locke Robertson is Principal of McGill University, he can have Stan Gray's head. That has nothing to do with "due process" or legitimacy but is part of current power realities. Changing that situation is what democratization of the University means.

Robert CHODOS
Mark STAROWICZ

Quote of the day

"I am against the disruption of any legally constituted body."

— Locke Robertson

"The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures."

— Junius

LETTERS

Rebuilding the plantation

Sir,

On Wednesday, I went to the Hall Building and someone was kind enough to give me the grand tour. The ninth-floor ruins were no longer smoking but the taste, along with murals, furniture, machinery and filth was still there. I complained to my guide about the smoke and reminded him that Cook's Tours, after the Franco-Prussian War, would start small sludge fires in Paris for their clients.

The ugliest thing, however, was the people there. At one point, two of the volunteer cleanup brigade tried to remove us from a certain spot. Everyone becomes a policeman in these situations and these turkeys would not be there if they were not ghouls. On the cafeteria level there were good clean-cut kids getting the place ready to nurture the thousands of responsible piggybacks. A young girl in tight, newly-bought work jeans with a scarf on her head and her sleeves rolled up was busy scrubbing an escalator. Her penance for her little brown brothers could have been more complete if the escalator was going. She had an attractive figure and carried herself well. It really was gratifying to see Miss Committee woman stoop down and build up the plantation with worn-out tools. The cotton would get to Memphis no matter what.

Even more upsetting than the above mentioned douchebag was the over-reaction of the press. Every newspaper had a amateur

Edward R. Murrow dramatizing an incident where luckily no one was killed: the Dorion bus crash did not receive a front-page editorial.

I submit, sir, that the ruins should be left as they are to remind universities everywhere to take themselves a little more seriously.

Peter Stephen Marcovitz,
BA 3

Values and the computer

Sir,

What kind of a system are we living under that the destruction of a few computers should create such havoc in a city? While everyday most people dismiss an article describing casualties of wars and destructions of races as 'just' ordinary daily news; when most of this destruction is caused by the corrupt sense of values infused into us by our 'great society'.

I am by no means justifying what happened at Sir George Williams University. It just seems to me that people are so swallowed by the 'system' that the only explanation they find for such an act is that a few 'hot heads' have gone berserk.

Let me put forward a theory: Allow a few of these people to be enlightened (say two or three). People who are so convinced that our 'great democratic society' is so corrupt in its sense of values that they feel something must be done "immediately" to undermine such immorality.

What better way is there than to destroy the future of this society, the image of the progression and evolution of this society, the computer.

Once again I do not think it is necessarily the method of achieving anything. To destroy all computers is obviously ridiculous; they can be put to better use (but not necessarily in an educational system that promotes such a sense of values as ours). However the destruction of this image is a sign; an act which will have repercussions in the future of our society (not immediate). As long as it led a few people to think and question themselves, it has achieved something. The mass will follow later!!!

Jacques Maassen,
BArch 5

The refusal to face the issues

Sir,

There are many things to be said about Thursday's confrontation between the Administration and Stanley Gray. However, the most evident and perhaps the most unfortunate point was the Administration's, and particularly Dr Robertson's, unwillingness to see the other point of view, to compromise in order to reach a settlement.

Dr Robertson repeatedly stressed that no charges had been laid against Gray, that this was just an informal discussion. And yet the whole meeting was impregnated by the Administration's implied threat that either Gray "behave himself" or go before the "due process" of the C.A.U.T. tribunal.

If Dr Robertson had made an honest attempt at expressing his personal views, if he had half-answered some of Gray's questions (e.g. why he was unwilling to "initiate the basic democratization of this university"), and if he had removed himself from his condescending, judicial attitude, then and only then would there have been the possibilities of true settlement.

In the light of today's meeting, and the issues, basic to this university, which it raised, I see no advantage in continuing this "due process" which can only lead to the dismissal of a teacher and the repression of many issues critical to this University.

I cannot and do not condone the disruptions which have recently taken place at McGill. And yet neither can I agree with the Administration's solution to the problem, firing one member of Faculty.

In many universities today, the riots, disturbances and general ill-feeling are not

caused by the expulsion of one member of the community, they are caused by the Administration's refusal to face the issues at hand.

I believe the Administration is still in the position to drop its charges (not as yet laid) without losing face, and to bring-out for general appraisal, discussion and action the issues which are particular and critical to this university.

David S. Esdaille,
BSc (MDCM) 3

Speak White

Sir,

I should like to take this opportunity to reply to the Wednesday article by Mr. Stan Gray. First I'd like to say, "Fuck you, Stan". The assumptions upon which you base your conclusions are incorrect. McGill University has no "responsibilities to the public" to fulfil in the sense that you have interpreted them. If the government of this province continues to support McGill to the tune of 80%, then obviously they feel that they are getting more than their money's worth out of this investment. Let's get another thing straight also, the cold fact is that Quebec is not a separate national entity, but a component part of my country, Canada. The inhabitants of this nation are called Canadians and they speak either English or French as they choose. This fact may be dictated by economic factors, and like it or not you cannot destroy our economic orientation without destroying the civilization that rests upon it. If cotton were grown in Quebec, would you pay the extra money it would cost over the American version, just because it comes from Quebec? Ho! And soon the Quebec cotton industry would die out through lack of demand. Why then spend extra resources, both human and monetary, to perpetuate the life of a language form (French) for which the demand is decreasing? And why foist this task arbitrarily on the institution which fulfils partially the demand for English-language graduates. What you propose doing is in effect replacing one economic elite with another and then starting the whole round of problems that we are today experiencing on another cycle. Let me be the first to assure you that in this event, frere Stan Gris, your counterpart in a century or so, will not jump up to defend the poor English minority whose language is "shakier than ever".

I wonder, Stan, just what place you have picked out for yourself in this new Utopia? There is really no way man. But I am glad of one thing though, that you have decided unilaterally that McGill is to become a critical university. At least you know where we are going.

Stan, you must have been on acid when you wrote this little piece because the more I look at it in an attempt to comprehend, the more disjointed my mind becomes. Is this the big plot? You take all us young and innocents and screw all our minds with this drivel and then when no one is looking you sneak into our places. Well it won't work man, 'cause after this article you wrote there will be an expression going around here: "The Quebecois speak French; Stan mumbles."

So fuck you, Stan.

R. N. Stewart

MCGILL DAILY

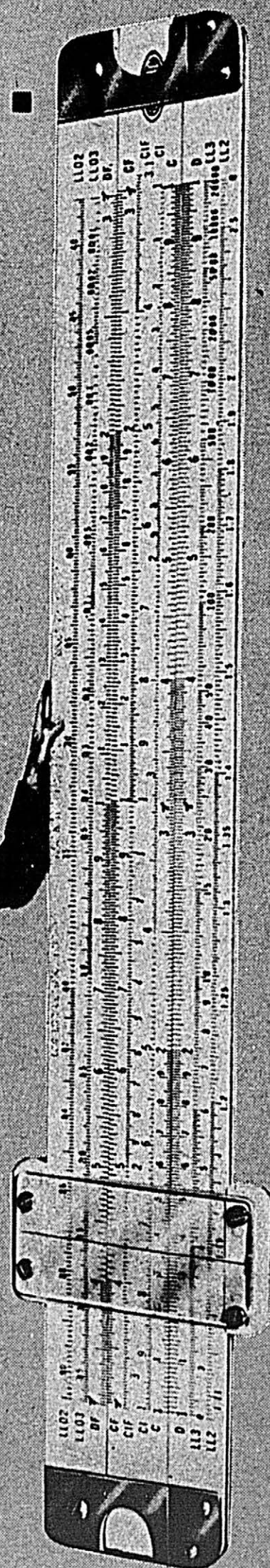
The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, telephone 875-5512. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage paid at Montreal; Editorial opinions expressed are those of the editors and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at l'imprimerie Dumont Inc.
Mark Starowicz.....Editor-in-chief
John Dufort.....Advertising manager

McGill Daily supplement, Feb. 14, 1969

the Review

Have slide rule will travel...



ENGINEERING MECHANICS



All photos by Leo Lax and Guy Macarios

Of god and Engineers

by Ken Clowes and Mike Novak

Look around you. All you see was made by either god or an engineer.

D.L. Mordell,
ex-Dean of Engineering.

Dean Mordell used the statement above as the theme of his address to a group of freshman engineers — brand new inputs to the McGill Assembly Line (or Sausage Factory as Prof. Jaeger of Civil Engineering puts it) at Engineering Freshman Reception Week, 1965. During most of the week the freshmen had learned about "demolishing forty beers" and so, in this atmosphere, Mordell's speech was looked on only as another glorification of the Engineer; the freshmen thought about his speech about as much as they contemplated "flush that fartman down the drain". Unfortunately, what Mordell said was not meant simply as a narcissistic glorification of the Engineer but is frighteningly true (or perhaps only half true but more frightening if you're an atheist).

The freshmen quickly forgot the speech anyway (which is understandable considering the carnival atmosphere in which the dean chose to make his remark) but what is unforgivable is that Mordell and the Faculty of Engineering totally ignored and still do the social fact that engineers do create most of the things in this society. In fact, nowhere in the five-year engineering program is any effort taken to make the engineer aware of the whole scope of his work and its direct effects on the human environment.

The questions relating to the "social relevance of engineering" which flow directly from the ex-Dean's ideas have been discussed at great length in the past and there is little point in re-hashing familiar points. Most people are aware that technology has a great effect on society but there is disagreement as to how far this abstract "engineering effects society" idea directly concerns the engineer. As L. A. Woods, Director of US Air Force Office of Space Research, puts it: "Now why is the water pollution problem and the lack of interest in it regarded as an en-

gineer's problem? Isn't it a social problem? . . . more a matter of social-political activity". This "argument" seems to be based on the somewhat obscure deduction that social and political problems necessarily, have no direct or particular interest to the engineer.

Many people seem to believe that although a problem may be caused by technology, the people responsible for its recognition and solution are the politician or the "they" directly connected with the political system. The engineer's role is simply that of the proverbial "good citizen" or, at

it is the engineer's responsibility to consider from the outset any social consequences of his work.

For example, twenty years ago there was very little public interest or work done on the problems of pollution. At that time, the engineer was in a position to realize the consequences of the pollution caused by industry but, as he had not been educated to even think about such things, the public was not aware of the problem and nothing was done to alleviate it. Because of this inaction, we are faced today with a crisis situation in pollution.

It has become increasingly obvious that a change in attitude and orientation towards the "humanities and social sciences" is required on the part of the engineering profession in general, and engineering educators in particular. Indeed it is the large role that technology plays and has played in the development of our present society which primarily has necessitated this change.

"The primary goals of engineering education are: (1) to prepare the student, ideologically, for constructive participation in the competitive, profit motivated economy."

Final Report of the Goals Committee
American Society for Engineering Education
Journal of Engineering Education, January 1968

most, that of an advisor to a politician (but the politician makes the first move to seek advice and to define its extent).

The idea that an engineer has no special responsibility for the socio-political decisions involved in technological changes ignores the fact that the engineer has a unique understanding of technology. In fact, the converse is true — the engineer is in potentially the best position to predict the social implications of any given technological change. The engineer is of necessity involved at the first stages in the development of any technological "advance". He can be involved in a project whose very existence may only be known to a few people and which may have far-reaching consequences which only he can realize. So,

Yet the attitude of engineering educators, in general, has not caught up with the changes which have been wrought by their own profession. They regard the "humanities and social sciences" as a means by which the engineer may broaden his mind and develop interests "outside" the profession. They also feel that any understanding of the social and political implications of the engineer's work (if at all necessary) will be gained by the engineer through study on his own. As well, the meaning implied by the term "humanities and social sciences" is interpreted almost from a purely "classical" (aristocratic) point of view.

R. S. Woodbury, Professor of History of Technology at MIT, once wrote: "The

study of the MIT courses in History and Philosophy of Science or of the History of Engineering and Economic History will not alone make our students educated scientists and engineers. They need also to be offered literature, music, fine arts, political and social history, ethics, even metaphysics!"

While no one would deny that the study of the classical humanities adds to a person's education, it is certainly another question altogether whether such study has any true relevance in producing a more competent engineer. Indeed, there is a general misconception that all that is required to "civilize" the engineer is to have him attend a few introductory courses given by the liberal Arts Faculty. Of course this strategy has not been successful, basically because the liberal arts courses themselves have not adapted to the implications of technology in our present society and its effect on the human condition. So, from a practical viewpoint, these courses are irrelevant to the engineer. As well, it is unfortunate that in general engineering faculties have not realized the fallacy of the liberal Arts approach to the social part of engineering education, or having realized the fallacy, have not altered the curricula in a meaningful manner.

A new approach towards social studies must be taken by engineering educators. This approach must be based upon the realization that the rapid growth of technology and its effects on our present society has forced a merging of the once-distinct and antithetical areas — the humanities and the applied sciences. The social scientists can no longer view society and the human condition without taking into account the dominating role played by technology and the technologist in the world today. Similarly, the engineer can no longer function in our society without analyzing the social and political implications of his work.

Lynn White Jr., Professor of History at UCLA, writes "The basic professional fact is that the individual engineer today is increasingly threatened with technical obsolescence in proportion as he is not also a humanist".

Just as a graduating engineer who could not manipulate a slide-rule or program a computer would be considered inadequately trained, so an engineer who has not considered his role in society or its effect on that society must be considered unprepared for his future work. The role of the engineer is expanding to such a large extent that engineering educators can no longer realistically ignore the changing situation.

People-power versus money-power?

by Nigel Hamer

THE THEME of the Congress of Engineering Students is a timely one. Undergraduate engineers are becoming increasingly critical of the present situation of the student and the practising engineer and many reforms are being earnestly considered.

This meeting of engineers from all over Canada (18 universities and colleges are represented) is indicative of the general feeling of university students today that only through effective group discussion and action can significant reforms be brought about in engineering education and practice.

The complex interactions between engineering schools, professional societies and unions, and the business establishment must be placed in an overall perspective if any insight is to be gained into the realities of modern engineering. Hopefully the Congress will lead the various delegations to view engineering as more than a collection of courses leading to an all-important piece of paper.

To judge from the position papers submitted prior to the Congress there diversity of opinion among the various delegations. There is, however, general agreement on the need for changes in the present system. The images they present range from conservative stereotype engineer (McMaster) to radical Quebecois nationalist (Polytechnique). This variance may limit the amount of common ground coming out of the Congress but it will undoubtedly lead to probing debate.

The speakers who have been invited to address the Congress will also spark discussion. Many of them will probably be called upon to defend the institutions they represent. All the speakers except two (Professors Laurier LaPierre and Edward Farkas of McGill) represent the establishment interests of corporations, professional societies, or University administrations.

Suggestions and resolutions for reforms in all of the above three sectors are presented in student position papers and it will be instructive to see how they react to these somewhat foreign (to them) ideas.

The topic of the Congress, "The Engineer in Society", has been divided into four areas of discussion or Commissions. The first deals with the ever-present, but rather overworked topic of engineering responsibility, — how much is the engineer responsible for what he creates, and what should he do if he cannot agree on moral grounds to create something desired by his superiors? All universities agree that the engineer must be responsible for what he does, but the suggested modalities of dissent that should be used by the engineer vary greatly.

The McMaster delegation points out quite correctly that an individual engineer who refuses to do something on moral grounds is quite liable to be fired. They feel the engineer should accept this and take a moral stand only if he is sure he can get another job. In other words they are condoning hypocrisy and the limiting of the right of dissent to younger engineers who can readily find other employment.

Surely the whole point of taking moral stands is not to soothe the individual's conscience but to benefit the society that the engineer supposedly serves. If an individual takes a stand and is fired, the company or government will simply replace him by another engineer who has too many responsibilities (children, debts, etc.) to risk similar dismissal. Nothing will have been gained and nothing will have been changed.

The only realistic answer to this dilemma is suggested in the position papers submitted by Waterloo and Windsor Universities. They acknowledge that the individual needs the backing of a strong organization if he is to take moral stands without the fear of financial or social reprisals.

One topic that recurs in several of the papers is the question of war research. Most of the universities, even those who advocate the formation of strong engineering unions, come out against collective stands on issues relating to war research and production. They argue that these ethical problems are somehow different from others such as pollution, planned obsolescence, and conservation.

Indeed they are; but only in that they are more controversial. A stand on this question would certainly be more difficult to make and it would necessarily make waves. This is hardly an excuse. If one views the situation realistically, it is seen that engineers are implicitly defending the status quo by not taking a stand either way. War production is one of the most important moral and ethical questions facing the engineering profession. It must be resolved one way or another.

IN THE SECOND commission, the whole question of "professionalism" versus unionism comes under the title of "The Role of the Engineer in the Corporate System".

Many of the delegations, with Waterloo the most outspoken, state there is now a clear conflict between social need and the profit motive. They cite the "financial coercion of the unsuspecting and undefended masses" through such corporate trickery as planned obsolescence.

It is striking that Waterloo, the only English university in Canada that uses the cooperative system (four months school, four months industrial experience, etc.) offers the most incisive and informed critique of the corporate system as it now exists. It seems that actual contact with big business might be bringing students into conflict with the system rather than convincing them of its merits. This speculation is somewhat confirmed by the statement of a leading engineering unionist Jean-Guy Rodrigue that many new graduates shun membership in his group at first, but tend to change their opinion after a year or so of exposure to the realities of working for a large corporation.

The conclusion reached by the Waterloo group is encouraging to those who favour strong professional unions. They state "The only realistic answer to money-power is people-power, and these people must be organized, and coherent, unlike the present provincial organizations which are not only disorganized, but severely management-oriented, extremely weak, and unwilling to come to grips with the basic problems of society".

They further emphasize that any such engineering union must ally itself with the traditional working men's unions.

They feel that working conditions are "appalling" and that "it becomes the duty of the concerned professional to support the fight for the humane treatment of employees". Engineers must become leaders in the fight for worker's rights, rather than siding with the management interest who are misusing engineers as well as workers.

In addition to the idea of a professional engineers union, several delegations advocate the idea of a permanent student organization springing from the Congress. This could serve as an effective vehicle for communication between student bodies and as a valuable pressure group on questions such as summer employment starting salaries, curriculum content, and engineering ethics. Students, like their graduate counterparts, have many common problems and beefs. The formation of this type of representative body would be a step towards effective action.

Also coming under Commission 2 is the question of economic nationalism. On this, divergent views are again expressed. Waterloo's paper suggests that the present economic and technological domination of Canadian industry by the United States is severely curtailing opportunities for engineers to do creative research in Canada. Since most large companies here are subsidiaries of American concerns, much of the advanced technology used in Canada is imported and our engineers are relegated to the role of merely applying others' ideas to the Canadian situation. The resulting brain drain and degradation of professionalism in Canada can only be halted if Canadian industry is able to do more of its own basic research. Waterloo believes that the only way this can be brought about is through some form of legislation designed to protect the autonomy of the Canadian economy.

McMaster, on the other hand, argues that all national barriers should be removed to permit free flow of ideas and personnel. Unfortunately this idealistic approach is rather naive. Without barriers, flow is lopsided. Richer nations (i.e., the U. S.) exploit the less developed ones. Toronto points out that "American control of Canadian resources is being used for the betterment of the American economy". Free flow is one thing; exploitation is another.

To help eliminate this domination of our economy by foreign corporations Toronto proposes that Canada should "buy back" American-owned concerns. Unfortunately this is rather unfeasible economically, and perhaps the more drastic solution proposed by Marc Ryan of McGill — the nationalization of industries in Quebec — should be seriously considered as a possible alternative. Foreign concerns have milked Canada since it was wrested from the Indians and Eskimos. Maybe they owe us something.

COMMISSION 3, "The Engineer and his Political Environment", will be dealing with the explosive questions of English-French inequalities and language rights.

Polytechnique, McGill, and Waterloo all concur that equal opportunity does not exist for French engineers, even bilingual French engineers in Quebec, as compared with unilingual English counterparts. The existence of these ine-

qualities are well documented in a study presented to the Royal Commission on Biculturalism and Bilingualism. The facts weigh heavily on the Poly engineers.

To eliminate these injustices the Poly group opts for an independent Quebec state. They think that only a French government in Quebec can successfully liberate the Quebec people. They are disappointed and disgusted with the English government in Ottawa, and with the English corporations that dominate the Quebec economy.

McGill and Waterloo propose somewhat less radical solutions. They agree wholeheartedly that injustices exist but believe that reconciliation lies in a truly bilingual Canada, with French as the working language of Quebec. They argue quite realistically that 15% of the population cannot expect to dominate the French majority in the province.

Toronto, on the other hand, comes out clearly in defence of the status quo. One could even say they go further by advocating complete English unilingualism in Quebec. They write "there seems to be in Quebec today a gradually growing but misguided movement coming out in favour of a unilingual (French) state" (emphasis mine) and go on to declare that in their considered opinion there is no "economic or political need" to speak French in Quebec.

These statements will be a little hard for the Poly delegates (and most likely those from Université de Sherbrooke and Université de Laval) to accept. Last week at Poly the engineers held a "Semaine Politique Linguistique" featuring speakers such as René Lévesque, head of the Parti Québécois, Pierre Bourgault, former head of the Ralliement d'Indépendance Nationale, and Raymond Lemieux, head of the Mouvement pour l'Intégration Scolaire.

These men all pointed eloquently to the English economic and cultural domination of the French majority in Quebec and were enthusiastically received by Poly students. Quebec is awakening to the French fact, and statements from English Toronto will do little to stem the tide.

THE FINAL Commission is on "Engineering Education" and here again a wide divergence of opinions is presented, especially in relation to the participation of engineering students in University decision-making.

McMaster, for example, starts off by stating it has "a quiet conservative student body", and goes on: "In the light of the present Student Power wave that sweeps the world we would like to state here that the McMaster Engineering Students are dead set against any such system in the form as it is presented by public news releases. We have disassociated (sic) ourselves from the local Movement because of this reason." It is nice to see such steadfastness in our troubled times.

On the other hand Poly and Waterloo once again come through with advanced ideas on the topic. Poly calls for parity ("comité conjoint accordant autant de pouvoirs aux étudiants qu'aux professeurs") on all departmental committees. They express the hope that in this way mutual trust and understanding can be evolved. They do not wish power for its own sake, but so that the implementation of meaningful reforms can be made a reality.

Waterloo proposes a single-tiered university government (versus the present Senate plus Board of Governors). This body would be composed of one-third faculty, one-third students, and one-third representatives of the various sectors of society. Such a step would certainly go a long way towards making university government more democratic and more representative of those it serves, and those who pay for it. The elimination of the Board of Governors is necessary if the University is to become free of domination by the business elite of Canada.

On the same topic question McGill and U of T propose somewhat less radical but still far-reaching reforms in University structures and curriculum.

McGill's paper stresses that the University exists to serve the student and not vice-versa, and therefore recommends at least one-third student representation on departmental and faculty bodies. Toronto states that there is "a significant level of dissatisfaction" existing in Canadian engineering schools. They point to the "irrelevance of courses", "lack of challenge", and to "student alienation".

To remedy this situation U of T proposes that complete freedom of course selection be given and that students have an equal voice in all decisions relating to the determination of their curricula.

Hopefully intelligent discussion will occur even if tempers flare on the more emotional issues. A real change in Engineering attitudes is indicated by the mere fact that such a nation-wide Congress is being held. By Monday the country may be at least mildly surprised by its pronouncements.

From university to...what?

Many students consider engineering a professional career of high status. They imagine an interesting and well-paying job awaiting the graduate who struggles through five years of university. Are these expectations met, and, if so, to what extent?

Education

The source of motivation and guidance in the choice of engineering as a career is often little more than parental influence or the advice of a high school counsellor, who

by Mike Merovitz

probably has no idea about what engineering really is. The undergraduate education of the student does little to bring him in contact with the real world of engineering. Theory has no relevance, and engineering becomes abstracted in text-books and formulae. Summer jobs are usually unrelated to education, and do little to show the student what awaits him upon graduation. In addition to all this, the engineer is a segregated group on campus; most notable is this segregation from women. Obtaining a degree means going through the motions and passing final exams. Thus the majority of the engineers lack motivation and feel out of touch with what is generally happening.

The engineering faculty tries to revise its courses to keep up with the pace of technology and the demand of industry. However, radical changes in course structure and content are avoided; this involves the risk of losing financial grants.

Employment

Upon graduation the engineer will seek technically stimulating employment; after all, he has just completed five years of useful training. Such jobs, however, are very rare, and exist only with a few large corporations or with some government-sponsored research or educational institution. Thus, most technically-oriented engineers will return to university for teaching and research jobs. Others take courses in business administration, law, and teaching, to mention a few. But the average engineer holds on to what little he has. Within five years of graduation, he has reached and exceeded the peak of his technical knowledge. He now becomes more technically incompetent and insecure. To fulfill their need for security, engineers have turned to lower-ranked managerial positions (technical supervisors and administrators). But this type of work is usually depressing and uninspiring for the engineer who has so recently graduated with such high hopes.

Educational changes

It is essential that engineers learn, while attending university, what the real engineering world is all about. Formal courses, taught by working (not management) engineers should inform the student about his future career. He should be told how engineers are no longer individual designers or researchers, but intellectual workers on huge assembly lines of scientific knowledge.

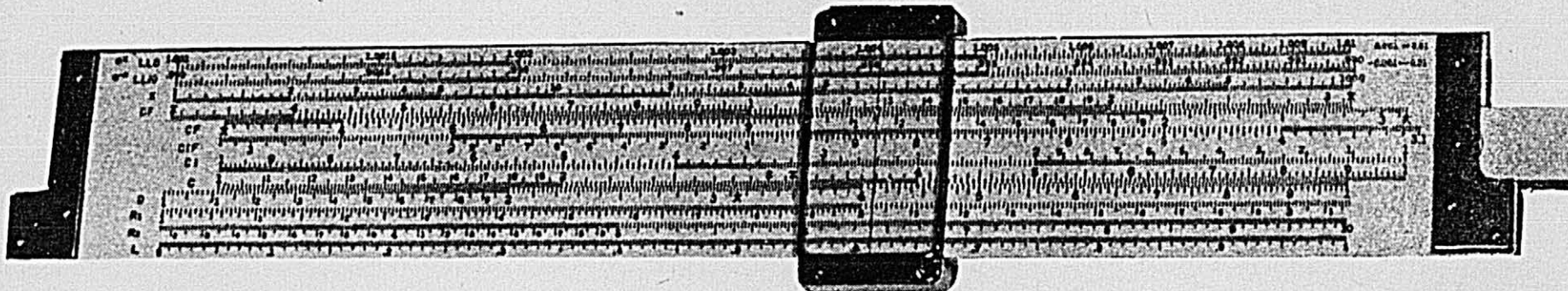
There must be a meaningful exchange between the university and industry. Since industry directly benefits from the engineer's education, it has the responsibility to provide the engineering student with every available opportunity to familiarize himself with his field of interest. Summer jobs should be an important and meaningful part of education.

Private grants by industry should be replaced by a corporation tax on a proportional basis. Perhaps then an exchange of ideas between the university and industry would become more effective.

Organizing engineers

This picture of the engineering career is bleak, but not hopeless. One solution for some of the work problems would be for engineers to unionize in some form. In fact, engineering unions have recently been formed in Quebec, and have been successful at Hydro-Québec. And, according to a study by a Université de Montréal sociology student (Le Mouvement Syndical Chez Les Ingénieurs), engineers belonging to the union are more enthusiastic, secure, and happy about their work. Unions could increase the engineer's status, social position, and working conditions, which have been lagging behind other professions. In spite of all these advantages, there has been tremendous opposition to the formation of unions, especially among English engineers in Quebec. The myth of the independent, professional engineer still prevails. And the various established Professional Engineers Associations in each province are usually controlled by employer engineers who are management and strongly anti-union. Many difficulties must be overcome to make the union movement successful.

The position of the engineer today is precarious and the job unsatisfying in many ways. It is time that the engineer took notice of these facts and do something about them. He must have a strong voice concerning his working conditions, benefits, and pay. Since the early years of his life are so vital in this technological age, the most important task is to honestly inform the student of what lies ahead. The student movement should play a key role in initiating and maintaining this important function of education.



Does anyone ever ask, Why?

Two first year students comment

The following are excerpts from a conversational interview recorded in the preparation of this issue on engineering. The participants are first year engineering students Earle Taylor and John Peeters, fourth year students Nigel Hamer and Dominique Peschard, and Mark Wilson, editor of the Review.

Wilson: What do you think the lower year representative on the Faculty should do?

— you talked before about improving courses, getting rid of some, and so on.

Taylor: I think that's basically it. Express the opinions of the lower year students, and make the faculty respect them — which will be very hard to do, I think. It has to be done very diplomatically, because of the type of people that are on faculty. I get the impression, after hearing some of them speak, that in their minds the lower year students are, you know — nice, pat-on-the-head type boys, who go out drinking — well, they don't really have to worry too much about things, just give them something to keep them happy.

Wilson: You were saying that you don't think any move in Engineering to back up, say suggestions, with force, like a strike, would get support. Why would this be true?

Peeters: Not unless faculty did something that was really antagonistic to the students. The general feeling is that this

is something which engineers simply do not do.

Hamer: It's above, you, or beneath you?

Peeters: Beneath you. You know — they're gentlemen, we're gentlemen, we're all very reasonable people, and we can solve things by being reasonable people.

Peschard: You mentioned complaints about the details of particular courses, particular professors. Do you, or other lower-year students think maybe the whole thing should be rethought?

Peeters: The whole thing? — I think the way most people think is — if you want to become an engineer, this is the way you have to go through it; let's try to make it more pleasant.

Taylor: I don't think people go deep enough into associating the specific beefs with restructuring the whole thing. Although I suppose if they stopped and thought about it for long enough they'd say the whole thing is a bad scene.

Peeters: But then you have to come up with something better. Some labs are really bad. The real emphasis in chemistry labs, for instance, is results. And there's nothing you can do, you know — they give you experiments where you're using dixie cups for calorimeters, and say get your results correct to three decimal places. They're crazy. You breathe on it crooked, and the whole thing falls apart.

More understanding, and less getting results — I think this would be better.

Wilson: In the courses you have, generally speaking, do professors set out explicitly what they consider to be the goals of the course, what that particular sequence in the learning process is intended to accomplish, why it's important to lead into other things?

Peeters: As far as I can see, not one professor has really specifically told us what we hope to accomplish.

Hamer: Has anybody ever asked him?

Peeters: No, not really — which is worse. We should have asked him, why are we doing this, you know, — out of idle curiosity?

Hamer: Do you find it easy to talk to professors about the courses and so forth?

Peeters: Well, the Engineering professors, it's quite easy to get to talk to them. But it's not necessarily desirable in some cases.

Hamer: There's an interesting theory that's circulating in Engineering that lectures are needed even though it's in the book because by writing it down you do learn something, that this is the purpose of lectures, to pound it into your heads.

Peeters: The thing is, you don't learn that much when you're asleep, and this is what they're asking you to do. It doesn't get pounded in. In math, perhaps, it's more valid: they follow the book, but they're alive, which is good. I learn math, at least.

Hamer: Do you think the TV lecture has a place?

Peeters: I think if you were really good — if you were a television personality, you might be able to do it. Because it is, in part, entertainment. In part you have to appeal to the kids who are listening to you.

Wilson: Why?

Taylor: Because you've associated television and movies with entertainment, and you've got to be looking at something that's really interesting, to keep your head looking at a screen.

Wilson: If you're there ostensibly because you're interested in learning something, what has entertainment got to do with it?

Taylor, Peeters: Keep your interest. Keep you awake.

Wilson: You mean the subject itself isn't interesting enough —

Taylor: That's right, particularly on a television screen

Peeters: Anything can be made to be boring, anything at all. In physics and chemistry they succeed at this: they make it boring. Now there are some guys who spend their entire lives studying this stuff that we study in physics and chemistry and aren't bored. But we are. You could set anybody talking about the most dynamic subject in the world; but you set him going, and —

Continued on page 8

Engineers are already unionized

by Dominique Peschard and Mark Wilson

MR. JEAN-GUY RODRIGUE matches rather well the image of what a successful engineer might be doing about ten years after graduation. He is a civil engineer at Hydro-Quebec, makes a good salary, has a staff of about 80 people, ranging from surveyors to office clerks, under his direct supervision. Articulate and professional in manner, he spends a good part of his time, since he got his degree from l'Ecole Polytechnique in 1960, keeping up with developments in the art, taking courses in computer technology or in operations research.

He is also the president of one of North America's first engineer's union the five-year-old Syndicat professionnel des ingénieurs de l'Hydro-Québec.

SPIHQ, with two other unions of engineers working for the City of Montreal and the Quebec government, is a full-fledged union in every sense of the word. It engages in collective bargaining for all its members and it has been through two hard-fought strikes. It is affiliated with Quebec's Confederation of National Trade Unions, (CNTU) one of the most aggressive in North America.

This represents a radical break with the usual concept of the practicing engineer as a highly-trained professional and very much his own man, much more involved with management than with workers, whose status and function in the productive process almost seems to take him out of ordinary employer-employee relationships.

We asked Rodrigue how the unionizing of engineers came about, and how this all squared with the question of "professionalism".

"I'm convinced that basically it is the result of an important new phenomenon, accelerating in recent years, in the big corporations and the civil service. What has been happening is that the largest of these — Bell, Northern Electric, Hydro-Quebec — are more and more employing engineers by the hundreds, rather than by dozens.

"The employee no longer has his salary, or even general terms of employment and some other matters, settled by his immediate bosses in the engineering department, for the simple reason that his engineering bosses no longer have the power to do so. These matters are decided from the Personnel Department, outside of engineering altogether.

"For instance, the personnel directors of about 30 of the largest employers of engineers in Quebec meet together every year — clandestinely, of course, to fix the starting salaries for engineering graduates.

"The days are gone when the myth prevailed of the practicing employee engineer as his own man. Under these conditions, the engineer in our society is a wage-laborer, middle-level, but a wage-laborer nonetheless.

"The logical step, for us, was to get together, to act collectively. Everything more or less followed from that. With the dissatisfactions which had been building up, unionizing and joining the CNTU follow-

ed very soon on the change in the labor laws."

Of course, there was resistance at first, to the idea of becoming a union member and affiliating with the working class — the strata "below". But the reality was too strong to support the old myths.

"Take this 'professionalism' thing, for instance," Rodrigue explained. "We have a clause in our contract which protects the engineer who refuses to sign a document or carry out a task for professional reasons. He can't be fired or suffer any reprisals for his actions, because he has the whole union and its collective agreement behind him. Where else does an engineer have this to back him up?

"Many of us were very much struck by Ralph Nader's revelations about safety design in American automobiles, and what happened afterwards. Nader was a lawyer, not an engineer. Think of what the automobile corporations tried to do to him, and imagine what would have happened if he had been one of their employee engineers. Right now there's nothing they can do about the kind of things they have to do.

"Far from opposing them, unionizing has actually supported ambitions for professionalism."

What happens, we asked, when the engineering student, with his reputation for conservatism and his baggage of ideas of what it's like to be a practicing engineer, arrives at, say, Hydro-Quebec, and discovers that his fellow employees are unionized? Isn't there a considerable transition in outlook to undergo? The situation on French-speaking campuses in Quebec is not so very different from that at McGill.

"When they start work a considerable number say 'no, thanks' to the union. You know — 'All you have to do is be a good engineer, and you don't need a union'.

"We say, 'Fine, okay'. After a year or two of experience, their outlook changes, and they start joining.

"Engineering students are very naive. They think will graduate and come here and work on interesting engineering problems and use a slide rule X hours a day, and reap all the status and respect and salaries that are due to their exalted position. They have absolutely no idea of the power relations in a large corporation, of how things are decided, of who controls their productive lives.

"But a lot of this has been changing lately. This year, there was much less reluctance on the part of new employees, much less resistance to the idea of a union. It is probably due to the growth of the student movement and its effects."

We asked how Rodrigue thought the experience in their own union had affected the attitudes of its members to workers, to the student movement, to politics.

"It's my impression, and I think it's accurate, that there has been a considerable increase in openness, in sympathy for the labor movement, and the students problems, as a result of our experience.

And politics?

"Lévesque. One hundred per cent."

THE FORERUNNER of the union of professional Engineers came into existence in 1946, with the formation of the Northern Electric Engineering Employees Association (NEEEA). The Association, which signed collective agreements, lasted until 1959.

In that year, Northern Electric unilaterally announced that it would refuse to sign any more collective agreements with the

NEEEA. The corporation, a manufacturing subsidiary of Bell Telephone, repudiated the union on the grounds that Engineers, because they were members of the Corporation of Engineers of Quebec (CEQ), were not subject to the labor code which governs the formation of unions.

The Corporation is a body vested by the Quebec government with the power to "establish and maintain" the standards of its member engineers, and to confer or withdraw the title of "Engineer". Its essential purpose is, supposedly, the protection of the public interest and of the welfare of its members.

Northern Electric claimed that its employees were subject instead to the Ethical Code of the CEQ, which stated that professionals are not permitted to unionize.

In 1960 the NEEEA appealed to the Quebec government, which referred its demand to the CEQ.

An instructive lesson in economic and social power followed. President of the CEQ at the time was a certain C. A. Peachy. He was also General Manager of Northern Electric.

Needless to say, the CEQ rejected the NEEEA's demand. The Association was decertified, and Northern forced the formation of a new association which, of course, had no bargaining power.

IT WAS NOT until the summer of 1963 that the way was cleared for professional unions in Quebec. Jean Marchand, then president of the CNTU, came before the Legislature's Committee on Industrial Relations, which was then studying amendments to the Labor Code, to insist, successfully, that salaried professionals be allowed to unionize if they so desired. With Marchand's intervention as catalyst, 250 engineers of the City of Montreal decided to form a union under the new law.

The CEQ, dominated as before by managerial engineers, moved quickly to fight the formation of the new union. It presented a memorandum to the government opposing the accreditation of the union on the ground that:

"The legislative body in creating a Corporation such as the one grouping and governing the engineers removes them from the jurisdiction of the labor laws and delegates to the Corporation the jurisdiction of the control, the government and the protection of their professional and economic interests."

The CEQ further opposed the formation of the unions on grounds of "public interest" and "professionalism".

Quebec invited the newly formed "Syndicat professionnel des ingénieurs et cadres de Montréal" (SPICM) to answer the CEQ. SPICM acknowledged the exclusive rights of the Corporation as far as professional standards were concerned, but not for the economic welfare of its members: the management-oriented CEQ could not possibly negotiate with employers impartially.

The increase in the number of "cadres" in the giant corporation had become a social fact which could no longer be ignored, and a union structure had become necessary for intellectual as well as manual workers, in order for employee engineers to defend their position.

The objections of the Corporation were dismissed by the Lesage government. The ranks of unionized professional engineers

JOHN BULL PUB



MONTREAL'S NEWEST & MOST
AUTHENTIC PUB DESIGNED IN
AN OLD ENGLISH SETTING

- ENJOY
- SILENT MOVIES
 - DART BOARD AND
 - SING-A-LONG NIGHTLY
- WITH DENNY MOHNS
AT THE PIANO

1201 de MAISONNEUVE BLVD. (Corner of Stanley)

McGill Hillel Students' Society

presents

"THE LAST CHAPTER"

narrated by Theodore Bikel, the story of 1,000 years of Jewish life in Eastern Europe.

also

"THE PRICE OF SILENCE"

narrated by Edward G. Robinson, is the story of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

Saturday, Feb. 15

Leacock 132

8 PM

Adults: \$1.00
Students: 75¢

Hillel Members: 50¢

These two films are excellent and should not be missed.

as a
college critic
seesJOHN CASSAVETES'
FACES 18 YEARS

"The film was included on the program of a film festival organized under the auspices of the Tennessee Arts Commission. A strangely heterogeneous audience—high school and college kids, housewives, businessmen, secretaries, academic types, and a smattering of beards and love beads—had endured two exhausting days of seminars, panel discussions and screenings by the time **FACES** was to be shown.

FACES—and I say this calmly as I can—is a beautiful film. It is a unique film. I have never responded, I have never seen an audience respond as we did that night. The faces that we saw were our own.

The film is the acting, and the players in **FACES**, all of them—John Marley, Gena Rowlands, Lynn Carlin, Seymour Cassel, and the others—simply gave, were allowed to give, the performance of their lives."

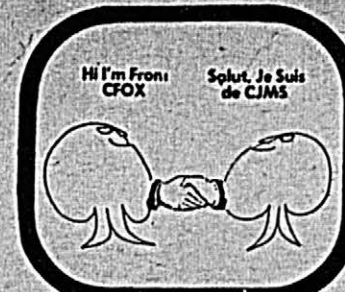
Marshall L. Fallwell Jr.
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY HUSTLER

The Walter Reade Organization presents
JOHN CASSAVETES' "FACES" starring John Marley • Gena Rowlands • Lynn Carlin • Seymour Cassel
Fred Draper • Val Avery • Produced by Maurice McEndree • Associate Producer Al Ruben
Written and directed by John Cassavetes • Released by CONTINENTAL

THIRD WEEK

WESTMOUNT
5038 SHERBROOKE W. 486-7395

Feature at 1.40, 4.05, 6.30, 9.05.
Last complete show at 8.50. Saturday Midnight Show at 11.20.



Feb. 10-16
**THE
SHOWSTOPPERS**

featuring
FREEMAN WILLIAMS
Also the
Incredible Saxons

St. Valentine Special
Guests
"HONEY" OF CFOX
THE LUCI LITE SHOW

**NIGHTLY
7 P.M. - Midnight**

Soul Sunday Matinees
2 P.M. - 7 P.M.

Admission
Weekdays .99 cents
Weekends \$1.50

**PLACE
du SOUL**

1650 BERRI ST.
METRO BERRI & DEMONTIGNY
INFO: 842-2405

**"Pretty
Poison"**

14
YEARS

**"THE MOST ORIGINAL
AMERICAN MOVIE
OF THE YEAR!"** LIFE MAGAZINE
"BEST SCREENPLAY OF THE YEAR!"

— New York film critics

20TH CENTURY-FOX PRESENTS A LAWRENCE TURMAN PRODUCTION

From the
Producer
of "THE
GRADUATE"



STARRING
ANTHONY PERKINS • TUESDAY WELD

In Color

SECOND WEEK

VAN HORNE
6150 COTE-DES-NEIGES 731-8243

Feature at
1:00, 3:30, 5:30,
7:30, & 9:40
Last complete
show at 9:03 pm

McGill Red & White Revue presents

**"ODYSSEUS, WON'T YOU
PLEASE COME HOME?"**

(An original rock-musical comedy)



Last two days!!!

FEB. 6-15 MOYSE HALL - TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT THE UNION BOX OFFICE



**McGill Winter
Carnival
Feb 19 to 24, 1969**

FEBRUARY 13-18 "ANYTHING GOES" DRIVE for the Salvation Army
Look for the Big Red Boxes in and around the Union.
Books, clothes, anything goes! - GIVE

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19 FASHION SHOW - Girls! Girls! Girls! - 50 cents
admission at the door. 1:10 pm

THURSDAY, FEB. 20 HOCKEY NIGHT - Ice Skating Show - Ude M vs. McGill
- Dance at Union (with Ralph Lockwood, CFOX)

FRIDAY, FEB. 21 SKI DAY - Belleneige - entertainment - bus: \$2., tow: \$1.75
HEAD NIGHT - Psychedelic Coronation Dance and Luci Light
Show, featuring The Paupers, Also -

SATURDAY, FEB. 22 LAS VEGAS NITE - Kenny Hamilton & the Soulmates -
Harrison Tabb & the Body of Soul - Chuck Chandler (CFOX).

MONDAY, FEB. 24 THE FIFTH DIMENSION - Place des Arts - Buy now!!

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT THE UNION BOX OFFICE

reviews & previews

Records

Mother Earth

For a long time, blues in the US has been centred in Chicago. Only recently have people taken notice of one of the richest blues areas in the country, the state of Texas. A list of Texas people that have become rich and famous musicians since leaving home includes Janis Joplin, Steve Miller, the Sir Douglas Quintet and Mother Earth. Mother Earth have released their first album, *Living With the Animals*, and it is the best music to come along since Big Pink.

One of the prominent non-Texans in the group is Mark Naftalin, formerly with the Butterfield Band. He plays organ and piano and also did the arrangements, which are superlative. The rest of the band consists of about 15 unknowns, most of them Texans. The vocals are by Powell St. John, who also plays harp, and Tracy Nelson, who's prettier than Janis Joplin and sings twice as well.

The beautiful thing about the record is that the music is impossible to categorize. There are several influences working at once and the resulting mixture is unique. Powell St. John will be playing country harp while Naftalin plays Chicago piano and Tracy Nelson sings a gospel vocal. The effect is devastating.

Although the entire album is great, there are a few cuts which should be singled out for particular attention.

The longest song on the album is "Mother Earth", a beautiful country blues written by Memphis Slim. Tracy Nelson does the vocal: very soulful, a lot of power without spilling over into Joplin bullshit theatrics. Mike Bloomfield sat in to play lead guitar on this cut and his solo is tasteful, although not very exciting. Naftalin plays an Otis Spann type piano solo that is a stone gas, one of the nicest pieces of music on the record. "Living With the Animals" is written and sung by St. John. The song is reminiscent of Kweskin at his best. Spencer Perskin plays nice violin on this cut. The last cut on the first side is "Down So Low" written and sung by Tracy Nelson. An absolutely great song and she deserves the ultimate compliment: Aretha couldn't have done a better job on the vocal.

"My Love Will Never Die" is notable for St. John's fine vocal and the beautiful lead guitar work of John (Toad) Andrews. One could say something about every cut on the album but I won't. So sell all your shitty records, like the Cream and Big Brother, and run over to Phantasmagoria, on Park near Milton, and ask the nice hippy who runs the store for *Living With the Animals*, by Mother Earth, a super record.

MIKE BOONE

Film

Série d'Essai shows Baillie

This evening, the Film Society's Série d'Essai will be presenting "Films by Bruce Baillie".

This young film-maker, the unofficial anchorman of the west coast underground, is one of the most exciting new cinematic talents around. And for good reason. As critic John Bragin describes it, his work "is marked by two salient characteristics: the first is the use of the conflict between the world of nature, which Baillie sees as poetic and lyrical, and the world man has made, which is often barbaric, ugly, coarse, and mechanical; the second is the tension inherent in each work, a tension that comes from a conflict between the lyric and poetic style of the film, and the horrors of modern western civilization."

The program which will be presented tonight mirrors both of these characteristics admirably, and contrasts them to show the versatility of the film-maker in handling a variety of different themes. In "On Sundays", for instance, he exposes the squalor within a young girl and the civilization she represents by contrasting it with the horror of a burnt out house and the filth of a ghetto.

Her alter ego, a tramp, leads her wordlessly like some avenging angel through skid row until she herself is reduced to her most basic nature — one that is just as corrupt as the surroundings which her society has created.

In "Mass for the Dakota Sioux", his social comment takes a different tack. With a gregorian chant in the background, he coolly exposes the hypocrisy inherent in the society which formed the Mass and also exterminated the Sioux. His ironic way of looking at ordinary objects and his use of underground techniques such as footage from old Hollywood movies and dissolving images give power to his view of corrupt society.

In "Gymnasts" the tension of the film becomes the sheer tension of the human body in movement and in "Quixote" he uses the "hot" technique of montage to portray the absurdity and horror of model life in the U.S.

When you combine Baillie's technical expertise with his lyric expression and deeply committed social conscience, you have a film-maker of power and beauty and one who deserves an audience.

Donald Theall, chairman of the English Department, will be introducing the program at 8 pm. in L-132.

Tickets are available at the door or at the Union Box Office.

BRUCE COVERT

- F. R. SCOTT -

SGWU Poetry Reading Rescheduled to

SATURDAY, FEB. 22

Women's Lounge

Hall Bldg. Rm H653
(Bishop & Maisonneuve)

"One of the best foreign films of the year"

JAPAN OFFICIAL ENTRY..
CANNES FESTIVAL 1968

KANETO SHINDO'S MASTERPIECE

KURONEKO

...THE LATEST PICTURE OF KANETO SHINDO
the director of
"LOST SEX" "ONIBABA" "THE ISLAND".

ENGLISH & FRENCH SUB-TITLES

Art CINEMA 489-0821
5025 SHERBROOKE ST. W.

Daily: 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15
Saturday Late Show at 11:20

14 YEARS

radio mcgill

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 16 (ON CFQR FM 92.5 MHZ) 10 PM.

Radio McGill returns with another two hours of feature news, interviews, discussions, documentaries, rock, folk and jazz. Special Feature: - McGill Chorus, with works by Verdi, Liszt and Wolff, also a Hootenany at the Yellow Door Coffee House.

RATINGS SHOW THAT WE HAVE 45.8% OF ALL SUNDAY F.M. LISTENERS AT 10:00 PM

McGill Hillel Students' Society

presents

Prof. Robert Vogel

Chairman of the History Department

on

"The Nature of the University"

Friday, Feb. 14
1 pmHillel House
3460 Stanley St.

Parting shot...

Steady as a rock

by Leo Lax

"Those were the days my friend", but these are still "those days". Engineering has not changed since Edison invented electricity. What have we learned? That concrete is better than stone? That gray is prettier than any other color? That a computer can add faster than a man? But Engineering has not changed. It just acquired different tools. We build a somewhat more efficient machine, but still it is

only an improved copy of the old one. Have we reached the end of human inventive powers? According to our educators, that seems to be the only answer. — Is our only purpose to improve what has been given to us by our ancestors? But let's not blame the educators only. They just supply what is being demanded by the industry. Ask any bright engineer and he will tell you that hair-raising discoveries are discoura-

ged. The industrialist does not want to rock the boat. And so we put one patch on top of the other, push here and pull there and get nowhere. Of course any industrialist will gladly point out to you that his company has built a faster car, a new washing machine that cleans brighter and faster, while the few genuinely new discoveries he will put on file, for "future reference".

And the engineer goes back to

his desk and decides the color of the paint that will go on the old body, while the Madison Ave. boys will be working hard telling us about the discovery of the century, the greatest and definitely the latest, that any respectable and wealthy man should have at least one of in his basement.

But some will become engineers in spite of the system and they will die young. The world does not need them. We would

not want to rock the boat, would we?

And so I look forward towards that day that I will be officially initiated into the Great Union of the Patch Makers and I promise to be happy. And if you think you will be different, better think again, because if they have not set you straight yet they surely will by the time you will get out.

Besides, who wants to rock the boat?

Two first year students comment...

Continued from page 4

Hamer: Do you think the role of the engineer in society should be considered in first year engineering?

Peeters: Possibly, yes.

Hamer: As part of your curriculum?

Taylor: I think it can be studied —

Peeters: Yes, it could be discussed, I think it could become a course in itself — not a well-defined, exam-type course —

Taylor: Engineering sociology —

Peeters: Yes, something like that, where you simply discuss it. But it hasn't occurred to most people as of now.

Taylor: I think that the time wasted in some courses now, particularly in the lectures — that could be put in there very easily.

Hamer: One of the arguments that faculty always use against courses in the humanities, so-called, is that there's just not enough time, that you have to spend so

much time in Engineering just to get your technical expertise up.

Peeters: I think, well, "technical expertise" — that's a little rich. Because, with physics or chemistry for instance generally it turns out to be a for-two-weeks-you-remember-and-then-you-forget-and-start-over-again type of deal. It's not as if we're really, from some courses at least, retaining anything from the lectures. So I think it's invalid to say we're killing ourselves trying to develop a sort of expertise which we'll need later.

Hamer: You feel that all you're learning now is really directed toward exams, and not any goals?

Peeters: Yes, I think that's very true.

This conversation was recorded with the facilities of Radio McGill.

Unionized engineers...

Continued from page 4

soon swelled with the accreditation of the Syndicat professionnel des ingénieurs du gouvernement du Québec and the Syndicat professionnel des ingénieurs de l'Hydro-Québec.

THE ENGINEERING union movement in Quebec is almost entirely confined to the public sector and to French-speaking engineers. According to a study of the movement by Université de Montréal sociologist André St-Amant, the answer is to be found in the ethnic distribution. The private sector is predominantly English-speaking (to the tune of 70 per cent); the public sector is mainly French (90 per cent).

St-Amant is less than kind to the English. The anglophone engineer, he says, is not quite so amenable to progressive ideas ("unionizing of the professional cadres runs parallel to a revolution in society, a revolution where the English are not present").

The myth of 'professionalism' is more strongly ingrained in English-speaking engineers. They are also more timid in the face of authority, given to favoritism in working relations, less willing to challenge their employer, and have a vested interest in preserving the status quo. This is partly due, according to St-Amant, to his privileged position in Quebec society.

Professional unions, on the other hand, have provided equal opportunity to francophone engineers by instituting competence as the criterion for upward mobility.

Times change, however, and St-Amant's study is three years old. If the specific social conditions of Quebec meant that its public engineers were the first to unionize, the problems of engineers in large corporations, public or private, English or French are basically the same. The union phenomenon is already beginning to take root elsewhere on the continent (rumblings at Ontario Hydro, for instance). It is likely to spread some more.

KNOW WHAT'S HAPP- ENING

READ

The Star

EVERY DAY

VERSATILE!

Glenayr

Kitten

MACHINE-WASHABLE
BOTANY
WOOL
SWEATERS

This versatile striped sweater has many roles in your wardrobe. It "dresses up" with a perfectly-matching Kitten pure wool worsted sheath skirt, "goes gay" with a Kitten A-line skirt, "relaxes" perfectly with Kitten pure wool worsted slims for casual wear, and compliments all your skirts and slims. It is machine-washable 100% English Botany, with full-fashioned raglan shoulder, mock-turtle neckline with zipper closing, long sleeves, and Continental band and cuffs. At good shops everywhere!

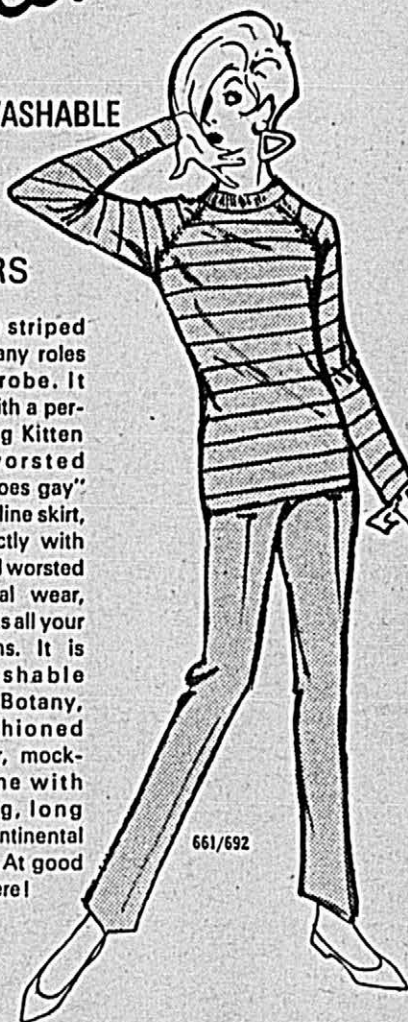


PURE VIRGIN WOOL

Without this label



it is not a genuine KITTEN.



LOVE/PEACE
BUCKLEY/NYRO



PHANTASMAGORIA
RECORD SHOP/3472 PARK



THE
MACDONALD
LASSIE

3 students and pornography...

Continued from page 3

Cook, head circulation librarian, not because they are "dirty". Actually, according to Keith Crouch, Director of University Libraries, it is for "preservation" purposes only because these books disappear very quickly when they are placed on the shelves. For example when the Masters and Johnson book you were looking for was placed in the undergraduate section, it was gone in a few days.

Crouch stressed the move was in no way an attempt to protect students' morals.

Anyway, the fastest way to get one of the books is to clip the list below and ask for the one you want at the circulation desk. Say it's in Mrs. Cook's office and if there are two copies, you can take one of them out.

ADLER
ALLIN, Cephas D

ALLPORT
BLOCK, I
BRANDT
CARPENTER
CREIZENACH

DICKINSON
FREID

GIBSON
GOURMONT
HARRIS, Frank
HENDERSON
HENDRICK

HENRIPIN, Jacques

The Neurotic Constitution
Annexation, Preferential Trade
and Reciprocity
Social Psychology
Sexual Life of our Time
Sexual Life in Ancient Greece
Intermediate Sex
English Drama in the age of
Shakespeare

Control of Contraception
Problem of European Prostitution
in Johannesburg
Philosophy of Descartes
Natural Philosophy of Love
Oscar Wilde
Text Book of Psychiatry
Facts and Theories of Psycho-
analyses
La Population Canadienne au
début du XVIIIe siècle

HIMELHOCH

HIMES
HIMES
JUNOD
KINSEY
KINSEY

KRONHAUSEN

LAWRENCE, D.H.

MAC MURCHY
MARCUS, Steven
MASTERS, V.H.
REIK
RUSSELL
SCHAPER, I.
WEINBERG, S.K.
WILE

Sexual Behavior in American
Society
Your Marriage
Practical Birth Control Methods
Life of a South African Tribe
Sexual Behavior in the Human Male
Sexual Behavior in the Human
Female
Sex Histories of American
College Men
A Propos of Lady Chatterly's
Lover
Sterilization? Birth Control?
The Other Victorians
Human Sexual Response
Psychology of Sex Relations
Marriage and Morals
Married Life in an African Tribe
Incest Behavior
Sex Life of the Unmarried Adult

Stop reading as they did 100 years ago



The Way It Was — 1869: 100 years ago, people read the way you're reading right now. Word by word. About 250 words a minute. 100 years ago, that kind of reading was okay. You could keep up with what was happening fairly well.

The Way It Is — 1969: Today, it doesn't work. There's simply too much to read. Too much homework — too many magazines — too many books — too many reports and memos. Things are happening so fast, changing so fast, that even the people who try to keep up are falling behind.

What's The Solution? Learn to read faster and better. You can do it, too! So far, over 400,000 other people have done it. People from all walks of life including business and professional people, students and wives.

What's The Gimmick? There is none. These people took a course developed by Evelyn Wood. Practically all of them have at least tripled their reading speed with equal or better comprehension. Most did better. Our average graduate reads 6 times faster.

How Is This Course Different? Conventional rapid reading courses try for 450-600 words per minute. Most Reading Dynamics graduates can read 1,000-2,500 words per minute. Yet you don't skip or skim. You read every single word. Imagine being

able to read a full daily newspaper page in less than two minutes... an average novel in about two hours... a complete magazine in 25 minutes... technical documents of over 100 pages in less than one hour... with better retention. No machines are used.

Comprehension? As a Reading Dynamics graduate, you will actually understand more, remember more and enjoy more of what you read.

Now! Shouldn't you find out more about it? You can, simply by attending a free demonstration. We'll tell you why you read so slowly. Show you a film, explain the course more fully and answer any questions you might have. You'll be under no pressure to enroll. But do attend. It could change your entire life.

Our Guarantee: Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics guarantees to increase the reading efficiency of each student at least three times, according to the beginning and ending tests, or will refund the entire tuition. This refund is conditional upon the student's having attended all the required classes, maintained the required hours of homework and followed the directions of his instructor.

English courses are given in Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Montreal and all other major cities in Canada.

ATTEND A FREE PRESENTATION

NIGHTLY, FROM FEBRUARY THE 10TH TO THE 22ND INCLUSIVE (except Sunday) at 6:30 and 8:00 p.m. on weekdays and at 10:00 and 11:30 a.m. on Saturdays.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH
HOTEL
CONVENTION FLOOR**

evelyn wood
reading dynamics institute

205 SHERBROOKE ST. W., MONTREAL, QUE. / 844-1941

There are over 127 EWRD Institutes in the U.S. and in Canada

Please send me, without obligation, information on the Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics courses.

MCGILL DAILY

Name _____ Occupation _____

Address _____ Tel. _____

City _____ Zone _____

☐ Also, please send information on in-company or special classes for associations or academic groups.

Reaction...

Continued from page 1

February 1 Senate meeting that dealt with "insruptions" in the University.

The disruptions, he said, might have been the result of "disruption within the constitutional framework" — that is, of "the apparent unwillingness on the part of University bodies to deal with questions that are of vital concern to some people in the University".

"The interruption of the proceedings must be looked at in a broader perspective," Noumoff asserted. Asked if all this meant that the disruptions may have been justified, he said, "I don't want to say that."

Blema Steinberg, reached at home, said the Gray issue would be "the major topic on the agenda" at a section meeting today. "In order not to prejudice the issue, I'd like to reserve comment," she added.

Paul Noble speculated that he "should have evolved (his) thinking by tomorrow".

No reason...

Continued from page 1

of issues raised by Mr. Gray and others."

Only one Councillor, Seymour Kaufman of Commerce, voted against the motion. Stanley Goldstein (Law), Pat Rahming (Architecture), Irwin Lancit (Dentistry) Ken Wayne (Post-Graduate Studies and Research) and Larry Raphael (Medicine) did not attend.

Before Council voted on its final version of the motion, it heard Peter Foster, student senator, tell them that the administration is looking for a confrontation over the issue.

"They've locked up their Building, they've locked up their computer, and that's it", said Foster.

"I don't consider it a co-incidence that Gray got his letter that day the millennium arrived at Sir George," he said, "It's a witchunt. They are counting on a public backlash to Sir George to stop any protest here."

Some Councillors moved to delete the whole motion after Foster spoke, and substitute something much stronger, but Foster said there was "no point". Besides, it was after 2 am.

CLASSIFIED

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$1.50; maximum 20 words. 7c per extra word.

FOR SALE

BADGES, BUMPERSTICKERS, rubber stamps made to order. Write Box 813, Place d'Armes, Montréal.

FUR COATS FOR SALE: Used fur coats, many kinds of furs. Ideal for coeds. Prices unbelievably low. Evenings Barry, 270-4556.

HEAD "360" skis, excellent condition, 205cm, with Marker/Nevada combination — \$120. Call 352-1512.

METAL SKIS — 210cm, must sell, about 50.00. 849-5445, after 6 pm.

BLOW MY HORN. \$60/best offer buys good condition clarinet. \$10. gets Kodak 104 camera. Allan 484-5631 (Hi Rose)

BOOK FOR SALE. \$13.50. Grant's "Method of Anatomy", 2 months old, but not used. (i.e. new 7th edition) 288-6808. 7 pm only.

HOUSING

ESPLANADE 5431 — 5½, 5429 — 6½. Upper corner St. Viateur \$80. Teachers, students welcome. (May) Take park Ave. bus (80 or 128). Phone 274-5829.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ENGINEERING CONGRESS will sponsor the first public appearance of LISSA, ALISSA and company, Union Lobby, Friday, 2 to 5:30 pm

ALL TYPES OF SEWING and alterations at reasonable rates by seamstress in own home next to Union. Phone 288-5679.

OPEN HOUSE, TEP Fraternity St. Valentine's Party, Sat. Feb. 15, 8:30 pm, 525 Prince Arthur. Featuring the Mynd, free admission.

HEAVENS TO MURGATROYD, it's Ruddigore — Feb. 26 to Mar. 1; Moyses Hall; 8:30 pm; tickets — \$2. Union Box Office; McGill Savoy Soc'y.

AIRPLANES — antique claptrops of all types. Cheap (75 cents). Guaranteed laughs. Thursday evening 6 and 9 pm, L-132.

SEE AND DISCUSS FILM "No Reason To Stay", a critical view of our school system, 8 pm Sun. Feb. 9, Augustana House, 3483 Peel.

HAPPY V.D. to all we know in the Royal Wenchery. Pit & Wart.

GARAGE FOR RENT, 3476 Aylmer, available immediately. Call 288-0850 anytime.

MOC: Ski Trip to Mont Echo, Sun. Feb. 16, 7:30 am, Roddick Gates. Tickets at Union, \$5.50. Rick 721-6874.

DANCING, liquor, band (oriental atmosphere) Sat. Feb. 15, Hotel LaSalle, 1240 Drummond St. (from 9 pm to 2 am) \$2.50. Ask for Robert.

MOC NIGHT SKIING at Mont Habitant, Wed. Feb. 26. Sign up at Union Ticket Office by Feb. 18 or call Rick at 721-6874.

DON'T SMASH COMPUTERS — come to a fraternity smash at 3581 University St. Thurs. Feb. 20, 8 pm to infinity, with the Power of Beckett. Girls free, guys \$1.

HAPPY V.D. to D.T. (722) and C.C. (720) from L.C. and E.K.

RIDES

CARS AVAILABLE: Toronto, western Canada, Maritimes and Florida. No charge, current license. Age 21 or over. Cal. Montreal Drive-Away Service Ltd., 4018 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal 937-2816. Call anytime.

TWO GIRLS WANT a lift to Quebec Friday. Call 935-8523. Room 26.

RIDE WANTED TO QUEBEC Winter Carnival Saturday morning by 2 or 3 people or rent car, share costs. 849-5445.

WANTED RIDE TO BOSTON for two Carnival weekend. Will share expenses. Call Peter 845-9763, or Debby 843-5313.

TYPING

MANNY'S TYPING SERVICE: Theses, term papers, manuscripts etc. Accurate and reliable. Phone 933-7411. Manuel Bernhaut.

PROMPT and expert bilingual typing — theses, reports, term papers — on IBM. Phone 932-1035.

FAST, accurate typing term paper, thesis, English or French. Also excellent English/French translation. Call 681-9722, Mrs. Hozer.

Students' Society Elections

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions:

- **PRESIDENT**
- **VICE-PRESIDENT, INTERNAL AFFAIRS**
- **VICE-PRESIDENT, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

a) Nominations for President must be signed by at least 100 members of the McGill Students' Society and for the positions of Vice-President by at least 50 members of the Students' Society.

b) These positions may be held by any member of the McGill Students' Society in good academic standing with the University, except:

- i. partial students taking less than three courses
- ii. students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full members of the teaching staff.

- **STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES:**
FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH
(2 representatives)

Nominations must be signed by at least 25 members of the Faculty. The position may be held by any member of the Faculty in good academic standing with the University.

- **BY-ELECTION FOR STUDENTS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES:**
MUSIC (1 representative)
DIVINITY (1 representative)

Nominations must be signed by at least 25 students of the Faculty or by 25% of the students of the Faculty, whichever is less. The nominee must be in his penultimate year.

- **CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENTS' ATHLETIC COUNCIL**

Nominations must be signed by at least fifty male members of the Students' Society. This position may be held by any male member of the Students' Society in good academic standing with the University, with the exception of partial students taking less than three courses.

ALL NOMINATIONS MUST CONTAIN ONLY THOSE WORDS PRINTED IN THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY ELECTORAL BY-LAWS AS CONTAINED IN THE STUDENT HANDBOOK. THEY MUST BE COUNTERSIGNED BY THE NOMINEE, WHO SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE HIS NAME AND ADDRESS, AND BE HANDED TO THE SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY

4 PM, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1969

Chris Portner
Chief Returning Officer



Simpsons
DOWNTOWN - FAIRVIEW - ANJOU

14½ OZ. SUPER DENIM

First at Simpsons in Montreal

TOP GUN

By Westland — Western cut and extra durable to ski, skate, and LIVE in! Pre-shrunk, nylon reinforced. Yours first at SIMPSONS SHOP FOR YOUNG MEN — along with turtle neck sweaters, duffle coats and other go-withs. Denim navy only. Sizes 28 to 38. 7.98 pr.

Mail and Phone Orders Filled — 842-3241
Simpsons Shop For Young Men, Second Floor, Downtown — Also at Fairview and Anjou

Congress of Engineering students timetable for this weekend

FRIDAY

Round Table discussion — "The Engineer and his Moral Conscience" with Professor Laurier Lapierre, F. W. Eyre, VP Advanced Dynamics Corp., Professor Edward Farkas, and Leonard Hynes, President of CIL 5 pm.
Conference — "Equal Opportunity for Engineers" 8 pm.
Conference — "Engineering Education" 9 pm.

SATURDAY

Commissions:

- "The Engineer and his Moral Conscience"
- "The Engineer and the Corporate System"
- "Equal Opportunities for Engineers-English, French"
- "Engineering Education" all day

Round Table Discussion — "The Engineer in Society" 4 pm.

SUNDAY

Plenary session 10:30 am, 2 pm.
Banquet (LaSalle Hotel) 7 pm.
All Commissions and discussions are open to the public; meetings are all to be held in the Union.
The audience may rent translation equipment for \$2 a day.

No settlement...

Continued from page 1

who support McGill, are represented in neither case.

Fekete then asked Robertson if he were against the duly constituted legislature of, for example, the Union of South Africa.

Robertson replied that he would be opposed to the disruption of any legally constituted body.

Charges that the refusal of administrators to consider questions concerning Quebec education, student housing, the role of an English university in a French province, and others constituted the real disruption of what should be the proper business of the University, said Gray and Fekete.

Robertson refused to enter into a discussion on these matters, and further refused to commit himself to bring them up for discussion at sessions of the governing bodies of the University, although Gray said that such a commitment could have been the basis for "a settlement."

Woods was explaining that the department and faculty levels were the proper channels through which these matters should be first brought up, when he was interrupted by Gray, who said, "if I brought up the questions of student housing or Quebec education at a department meeting, you would be the first to say that it was a matter for the Board and Senate."

Woods' only reply was, "that's true".

The question was also asked whether Leo Yaffe referring to student observers at a Senate

meeting as "animals" constituted "disruption".

The answer from Robertson was: "I think that is improper behavior on the part of a Senator."

No agreement having been reached, a further meeting was arranged for today at 9:30 a.m. The meeting will be televised into room 104 of the Old Chemistry Building, the same room, holding about 180, into which yesterday's proceedings were televised.

Immediately after the "confrontation", there was a rally in the Union ballroom.

By agreement between Dr. H. Locke Robertson and Mr. Stanley Gray, the meeting this morning at 9:30 a.m. will be held in the TV-AV Studio, third floor of the Chemistry Building, and spectators may observe the proceedings by closed-circuit TV in Room 104 of the old Chemistry Building. Room 104 accommodates 180 persons. There will be no audience in the studio other than accredited news cameramen. Radio reporters will be provided with pickup outlets outside the studio. Newspaper reporters are requested to view the proceedings in Room 104.

RACCOON COATS FOR ANYONE MINI? MIDI: MAXI!

Furs not only for luxury, but

practi-CALL TO 843-6314

Our hours are 11 am to 7 pm

Address: 2099 Peel St. (upstairs)



THE UNDERGROUND Film Centre

UNDERGROUND EROTICA

The extremely sensuous new cinema of

Jud Yalkut

CANADIAN PREMIERE

at the REVUE THEATRE, Maisonneuve & St. Marc, at 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 p.m. on Sunday. Phone 523-2816 - 937-2733. Student tickets.

Carnaby Street comes to the campus

ZIG ZAG Male Boutique

2055 BISHOP

20% off all suits, coats and shirts on presentation of student I.D. card.

Also see our wide selection of scarves,
ties and accessories.

I told you
we should have
gone Air Canada
for half fare.

shut up Bonnie,
and hand me
the wrench.



If you're a member of Air Canada's Swing-Air Club, you'll never have to worry about getting into this predicament. Because you've got a way to get away in style — for half fare in Economy Class with Air Canada on a standby basis. Where would you like to go? Los Angeles? Miami? New York? We'll take you there, or to almost any city in Canada, any day of the week. Your Swing-Air

I.D. Card is your key to travel fun nearly anywhere in North America. If you're under 22, and you haven't joined the Swing-Air Club yet, get the details from your Air Canada campus rep. Or call your local Air Canada office for information.

AIR CANADA



Joue Vert et Or ce soir et Bishops demain

Red Hoopmen voyage à Sherbrooke

by Ira Turetsky

The Redmen basketball team will be spending its next two weekends on the road. Today, they will travel to Sherbrooke where they will oppose the Vert et Or. The team will spend the night, and will stay in town long enough to visit the Bishops University Gaiters tomorrow night.

The following weekend, the Red and White will invade Kingston, where they will try to clinch a spot in the OQAA playoffs. The only obstacle in their path will be the Queens Golden Gaels, who lost to the Redmen 105-83. Queens must play Carleton tonight, and a loss would virtually eliminate them.

Both tonight's and tomorrow's games will count in the Coupe de Québec. Since the Coupe has already been won by Loyola, these games have little concrete value. However, they could serve as tune-ups for the game with Queens and for the playoffs beyond.

"Gaiters" also rans

The Redmen have already played Bishops. That game occurred in January, and the Red and White came up with one of its poorer performances. They won easily, however, 80-50. It does not follow that the Gaiters should be much of a problem this time. Sherbrooke is not reputed to be much better. Both teams are also rans in an unusually weak OSL.

In the past, the Redmen have not used their weak opponents to best advantage. They have beaten them all, but the players are generally content to sink to level of their meagre opposition.

With the playoffs in the near future, this weekend's games will give the team the opportunity to iron out weaknesses, and to ex-

periment with different styles of play.

Most of the Redmen's problems are on defense. They are among the highest scoring aggregations in the country, leading the OQAA with a 95.5 average. However, in the last three games, the opposition's average has climbed



SAM WIMISNER

from 51.4 to 70.8. The team has played man to man defense throughout, and they will probably continue to do so. This is all right, but the Redmen would do well to try a zone or two, and perhaps a press. In certain circumstances, they might be very useful.

The addition of Andy Orris to the starting line-up has done a good deal to bolster the team. Orris has played excellent defense, and he has provided a greater rebounding punch. Although he is playing guard, Orris can cover forwards on defense which gives the team greater versatility.

Teaming with Orris in the backcourt is Sam Wimisner. Wi-

misner came up with 13 points against the Ottawa Braves on Tuesday night. It was Wimisner's best game in recent weeks, and his outside shooting could prove to be a vital factor in the important games to come.

Of course, the main brunt of the attack will be carried by the Redmen's front line. Nasko Golomeev, Pierre Brodeur and Steve Fraid are first, second and third in both scoring and rebounds. Golomeev has already broken the McGill and OQAA single game scoring records, and he is way in front in the OQAA scoring race. Brodeur leads the team in assists, and he has found time to score 22 points per game. Fraid joins his teammates in the top ten scorers, even though he has missed one league game.

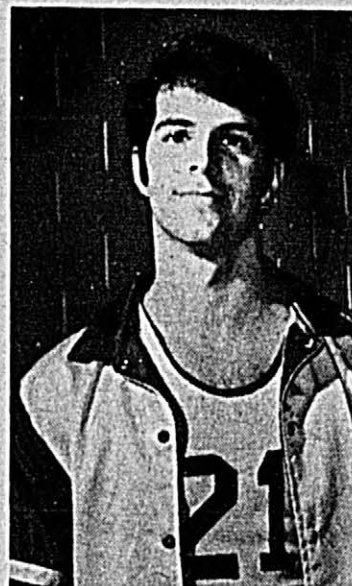
These three players are combining for 72 points per game, and they have accounted for up to 99 in a single game. Golomeev, McGill's answer to Lew Alcindor, has upped his average to 35.2, while scoring 160 points in his last three games.

Canadian threat

With this kind of scoring, the Redmen are a threat to beat any team in Canada. In the likely event that the team makes the playoffs, they will certainly be rated an underdog. However, this may well work to Red and White's advantage. Any team that under-rates the Redmen will be snowed under.

The Western division of the OQAA has more good teams than

the Eastern, but either Carleton or the Redmen can beat any team in the other division. The main problem is that the playoffs take place at the home court of the winning team in the Western division. At this point, it appears likely that Windsor will host the tournament, and the Lancers are



ANDY ORRIS

particularly rough on their own court.

However, they were recently upset by Waterloo, a team which failed to impress the several Redmen who saw them. This would indicate that a well prepared Red and White could emerge as the winner in the OQAA.

This, of course, postulates a repeat victory over Queens and

while this a likely occurrence, it is by no means a certainty. Queens is not nearly as good as the Redmen, but they are very tough on their own court.

To this more immediate end, the games this weekend become even more important. The Redmen, who are now 18-4, are heavy favorites in their quest for victories number 19 and 20. The manner in which the team dispatches its opposition will be far more important than the actual victories they will almost surely harvest.

In addition to experimenting with different defenses, it will also be an excellent opportunity to give the bench some badly needed work. Dave Leibson, in particular, as well as Gerry Trager, Neil Iscoe, Mike Reid and Jeff Biteen, will undoubtedly be needed in the upcoming weeks.

The schedule has favored the Redmen, and they should take full advantage of this fact. Hopefully, Coach Mooney and his able assistant, Frank Schieder use these two games to have the team fully prepared for Queens and the playoffs.

LAW AS A CAREER ?

- a discussion of what lawyers do and the process of legal education in Ontario.

Hear

Professor HARRY ARTHURS
Osgoode Hall Law School,

MONDAY, FEB. 17TH, 1:00 p.m.,
ROOM 497, MACDONALD ENGINEERING BLDG.

Women's Athletic Association Election

Nominations are hereby called for
W.A.A. PRESIDENT

THE NOMINEE MUST:

1. be a woman student proceeding to a degree;
2. have attended McGill or Macdonald for two consecutive years;
3. have passed all subjects taken the previous year;
4. have had experience in the General Council of McGill WAA or within the WAA organization at Macdonald.

All nomination forms must contain only the following statements:

"We, the undersigned students, nominate for the position of President of WAA".

Together with their year and faculty, 25 nominators must sign the nomination form which must then also be countersigned by the candidate.

DEADLINE for all NOMINATIONS and APPLICATIONS: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24th - 4 pm
To be handed in to the Athletics Office, RVC.

ELECTIONS MARCH 5th

Applications are called for 1969-70
EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

VICE-PRESIDENT SECRETARY
Co-Ordinator of Extramural Activities
Co-Ordinator of Intramural Activities
Co-Ordinator of Publicity

Also WOMEN'S ATHLETICS BOARD
REPRESENTATIVES (must be members
of 1968-69 WAA Council)

ALL APPLICANTS MUST

have passed all subjects of 1968-69 OR have attained an average of 60%. Applications to be submitted on the appropriate form (from RVC Athletics Office).



REGULAR PRICES

MEN'S SUITS
PLAIN DRESSES
LADIES SUITS
\$1.50

PLAIN SKIRTS
SWEATERS, SLACKS
75¢

SHIRTS
25¢
EACH

3-HOUR SHIRT
LAUNDERING

MCGILLIANS!!

10% OFF

ON ALL DRY CLEANING

2044A METCALFE ST. JUST SOUTH OF SHERBROOKE ST.
WEEKLY: 7:30 am - 6:30 pm - SATURDAY until 5 pm

Starting
tonight
**THE
TRIANGLES**

LAUGH-IN
WHERE
THE LAUGHTER
IS CONTAGIOUS
AND THE
MUSIC THE GREATEST.

2077 VICTORIA ST. 845-1512
ABOVE CAFE ANDRE!
OPEN EVERY EVENING